Professional and Business Cards.

FULLER & LAWRENCE. STILLERS AND RECEIVERS OF TURPENTINE, SPIRITS AND ROSIN.
WE HAVE WHARVES AND SHEDS convenient to the W., C. & R. R. R., the W. & W. R. R. and to the loats running on the Cape Fear River. We will sell in this darket of forward to other markets Naval Stores consigned Orders for Spirit Barrels, Glue, &c., filled on favorable

OFFICE No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. April 11, 1861. CHARLES W. HAWES.

CHARLES TORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C. will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turentine and Tar entrusted to him. March 21, 1861.

WILLIAM BOGART RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero' RCHITEUT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Frivate Building, with full practical working Drawings, gibth shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of strangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements may wish to make. may wish to make. fice third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

. CLARK & TURLINGTON. MISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Bacon, Timber, &c.

REFER TO REFER TO

1. R. Sewage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

GEO. ALDERMAN. NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. office at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage

his country friends. T. H. MEKOY & CO., (ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

. 23d, 1860. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., MANUSSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mice over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of rincess and Water Streets.

March 9, 1860.—158 &29. ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baand other Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 Market Street.
full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, air Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the mock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-de in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM J. PRICE, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. icits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

ers engaged in the Turpentine business.

YOMMISSION MERCHANT, offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the f Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per ale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded HAVING been engaged in Mill building for the most cale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded

SMITH & McLAURIN, MMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
6-tf Oct. 7th, 1859. THOMAS W. PLAYER, SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

September 20, 1860-4-1y EDWARD MCPHERSON. 10MMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. April 4, 1859.—[31-tf.

SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN, prompt attention to all business in his line.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, OLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, mery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, LASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE Ip Stills at the shortest notice

W. H. MCRARY & CO.,

OMMISSION MERCHARIS, Construction of the References:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. C. Lash. "Salem, do. Charast S. C. [Oct 17] J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. ROSE, CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DURE WHITE LEAD; Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole-ale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, ale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist. WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
PRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished;
new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery oversauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill
Work generally.

Wanted.

SOLDIERS WANTED. WANTED to make up a Company to serve in the State
Troops of North Carolina. Recruits desirous of organizing for the service of the State will please apply in
person, or address for further information
D. A. LAMONT, Wilmlngton,
or C. H. STEVENS.

Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C. May 23d, 1861.-39-3t*

RECRUITS WANTED.

THE undersigned desires to raise a Company of Volunteers to serve in the "State Troops" of North Carolina. All persons desirous of serving their State and their Country during the War, will please apply to or address the subscriber at Elizabethtown, Bladen County. In addition to the usual pay, clothing and rations, the subscriber is authorized to say that a further bounty of fifteen dollars will be given to each volunteer when regularly mustered into service.

J. A. RICHARDSON.

May 21 w-3t.* NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. L. A. POWELL.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

[July 12, 1860-46-1y*

J. A. MCARTHUR.

Rewards.

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet inches high, dark complexion, small head, quick speken, inclines forward when walking, about 4° years old.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
CHARLES McCLAMMY. Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rath er light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body and particulary about her face; the second back rib, on the been broken, which has left a small lump .-I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FITY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict any one having stolen her. HENRY N Wilmington N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-dlt-27-wtf.

\$10 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quiek, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber. or for her delivery to the subscriber.

An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro. JERE. J. KING. Aug. 2, 1860.-49-tf

PLOUGH FACTORY. B. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufac-ture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERWIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner

Plongby consist of awaren belle and the different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BUARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N, C. Jan 24th, 1861.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish!; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;

bbls. " " dry assorted; " Spanish Brown; " Venetian Red; Linseed Oil;

5 "Lard Oil;
5 "Lard Oil;
2 "Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
W. H. LIPPITT,
W. H. LIPPITT, GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

WATER WHEEL

which is durable, and at the same time simple in its construction, and capable of doing more work, with less water than any other Wheel now in use. It is suited to Grist, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, and any other machinery that may be attached. This Wheel commands the admiration of every one who has witnessed its performance, and is suited to any location, high or low head of water, and will grind from six to twenty bushels of corn per hour, without any gearing or belts to get out of order, and loss of time in repairing; and yet so cheap as to place it within the reach of every one who can have a Mill of any kind.

ration, and fill orders in my line of business.

I put up Grist Mills to clean the grain of all dirt, trash and chaft, and grind nothing but the grain—Saw Mills, straight and circular saws on the most improved plans—Cotton Gins, with an improved gearing that is simple, durable, and works with more ease than any now in use; and all other machinery that may be wanted.

teed to give satisfaction. I might give a long list of certificates, but my work will recommend itself.

Any one wanting anything in my line of business will do well to address the subscriber at Magnolia, N. C.

REFERS TO—P. Murphy, W. K. Cromartie, L. G. Bass, and J. A. PARKER. NEW WATER WHEEL ... GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the

public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore coffered to the public. being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse-

mently all loss of power from such escape of water This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast fron and so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Country or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Wessrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodions and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding HARNESS HORSE for sale.

CHAS 4. HARRIS.

March 16. March 16.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they A desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete one year—in size it will note niteen parreis, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

TEMPLE & BRO., or to the subscribers. Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained being about 360 acres in all, of which 30 acres are grained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp Bear Swamp and the swamp are complete to the the swamp ar is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation all teneds for the proposes. 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the p f a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared aud well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, quantity of OAR AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanover, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same.

W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff. April 11, 1861.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advanwill receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

F. Moore for \$46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for \$48 68, with a credit of \$2 59, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable. Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, vari receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not recollected.

Any person finding the above notes and papers, will liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OF-FICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to

any person except myself, or order. OWIN FENNELL.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA. Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Served Organs of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Supermatorrhea, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 30-6m

HERE is a volunteer company now forming at Harrell's Store. We have already some thirty five members who are being drilled daily by a competent gentler an, who has had some five years experience in the United States service and two years in the British army. He has passed an examination both in the United States and England as a drill master. Any and all persons who wish to become members of our company, will please report themselves at Harrell's Store, where ample provisions have been made for their accommodation, free of cost.

VOLUNTEERS. May 23 3tw-d-1t.

Dr. WILL, D. SOMERS. HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VA-rious exigencies of his profession, and permanently lo-cated at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite May be found, which the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumentbal & Co., will be prompt lv attended to.

[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

State Troops of North Carolina.
Adjutant General's Office, RALBIGH, May 27th, 1861. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. The Coast Defences of the State will be divided into two Departments, to be known as the Southern and North-I. The Coast Defences of the State will be divided into two Departments, to be known as the Southern and Northern Departments of the Coast Defence.

The Southern Department will embrace the counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and South Western portion of Onslow, commencing at the North West corner of the county, running due South East to New River, and including that River and Inlet.

The Northern Department will embrace all that portion of the State, lying between the Southern Department, and the Virginia line on the North, and the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road on the West.

Brig. General T. H. Holmes is hereby assigned to the command of the Southern, and Brig. General Walter Gwynn to the command of the Northern Department.

The Generals commanding will establish their Head Quarters at the most convenient points in their respective Departments, and report the same to this office.

II. Hereafter the strictest economy will be practiced in the use of stationery. All orders, letters, and other official documents capable of being sufficiently compressed, will be written upon half sheets of paper.

Special Messengers will not be sent at the expense of the State, except in cases of such importance as not to admit of the usual delay of the Mails. Neither will Telegrams be sent by any person except Commissioned Officers of the State stationed at the points from whence they are sent.—Other persons sending Telegrams must pay for the same, and if found to be of sufficient official importance, the amount will be reimbursed by the State.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

R. H. RIDDICK,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ARDY HERRING.

JAN. B. LAES.

JAN. B. COLLET.

JAN. B. LAES.

JAN. B. COLLET.

JAN. B. LAES.

JAN. B. LAES.

JAN. B. LAES.

JAN. B. COLLET.

JAN. B. CO

AN ACT TO PROVIDE REVENUE PROM COMMODITIES IM SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That from and after the thirty-first day August next, a duty shall be imposed on all goods, products, wares and merchandise imported from abroad into the Confederate States of America, as follows:

the Considerate States of America, as follows:

On all articles enumerated in Schedule A, an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per centum. On all articles enumerated in Schedule B, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum.—On all articles enumerated in Schedule C, an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum. On all articles enumerated in Schedule P, an ad valorem duty of ten per centum. On all articles enumerated in Schedule E, an ad valorem duty of five per centum. And that all articles enumerated in Schedule F, a Specific Duty as therein named. And that all articles enumerated in Schedule G, shall be exempt from duty, to wit:

granadilla, ebony, mahoga ny, rosewood, and satir

SCHEDULE A. (TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.) Alabaster and spar ornaments curacos, kirschanwesser, Anchovies, sardines, and all quors, maraschino, ratafic quors, maraschino, ratafia and all other spirituous bev other fish preserved in oil Brandy and other spirits diserages of a similar character tilled from grain or other ter materials not otherwise pro Glass, cut

Billiard and bagatelle tables,

and all other tables or boards on which games are played Scagliola tops for tables o omposition tops for tables, other articles of furniture or other articles of furni-segars, snuff, paper segars, ture and all other manufactures Confectionery, comfits, sweet of tobacco meats, or truits preserved Win-s-Burgundy, champagne in sugar, molasses, brandy clarets, madeira, port, sher-or other liquors ry, and all other wines or Cordials, absynthe, arrack, imitations of wines
SCHEDULE B.
(TWENTY PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.) almonds, raisins, currents, material composed.
dates, figs, and all other Fans and fire screens dried or preserved fruits not otherwise provided for

every description of whatever material comrgentine, alabata or German silver, manufactured or un Grapes, plums, and prunes and other such fruit, when put up in bottles, cases, or gold, silver, or other metal not otherwise provi ded for Balsams, cosmetics, essences, Hair, human, cleansed or preextracts, pastes, perfumes pared for use and tinctures, used for the Manufactures of gold, platins toilett or for medicinal pur- or silver, not otherwise provided for Manufactures of paper

mache Beads of Amber, composition of wax, and all other Molasses beads Paintings on glass Pepper, pinento, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and all other spices

White and red lead
White vitriol, or sulphate ozinc Beuzotes, Bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, megs, cinnamon, and all composed of hair, or of other spices which hair is a component Perfumes and perfumery, of Brooms and brushes of all Plated and gilt ware, of all kinds Camphor, refined
Canes and sticks, for walking, Playing cards finished or unfinished

Prepared vegetables, fruits, meats, poultry and game, sealed or enclosed in cans Capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for Card cases, pocket-books, Silver plated metals, in sheets or other form shell boxes, souvenirs, and perfumed, all similar articles, of Soap, castile, perfumed, whatever material com- Windsor, and other toilet posed, not otherwise provi-ded for Sugar of

ded for Sugar of all kinds
Compositions of glass, set or unset Epaulettes, galloous,

(FIFTEEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.) Green turtle dum benzion, or benjamin Articles of clothing or appar Guns, except muskets and el, including hats, caps, gloves, shoes and boots of all kinds, worn by men, thereof not intended for all kinds, worn by men, military purposes women or children, of what-Gunny cloth and India bagever material composed. Baizes, blankets, bockings, gings, and India mattings of all sorts, not otherwise provided for whatever material com-Hair, curled, moss, seawee and all other vegetable sub-stances used for beds or mattresses

skets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier. Hair pencils palm-leaf, straw, whalebone Hat bodies of cotton or woo Hats and bonnets, for men, women and children, comor willow, not otherwise provided for Beer, ale and porter, in casks posed of straw, satin, straw or bottles chip, grass, palm-leaf, wil Beeswax Berries and vegetables of all ble substance, or of hair

sorts used for food, not otherwise provided for rials, not otherwise prov ded for Hatters' plush, of whatever material composed Braces, suspenders webbing. Honey or other fabrics, composed Ink and ink powder wholly or in part of India Ipecacuanha Rubber, not otherwise pro- Iridium vided for

Iron castings Burgundy pitch Buttons and button moulds of fron in bars, bolts, rods, slab and rail road rails, spikes, fishing plates and chairs, used in constructing rail Cables and cordage, of whatever måterial made Cadmium roads ory black Calomel and all other mercu- Jalap apanned ware of all kinds rial preparations

not otherwise provided fo Carbonate of soda Jet and manufactures of je Castor oil
Candles and tapers of spermaceti, stearine, parafine,
Juniper berries Castor oil tallow or wax, and all other Laces of cotton of thread or candles Caps, hats, muffs and tippets. wise provided for and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall Lastings, cut in strips, or pat shoes, boots, bootees, slip-

Caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and pers, gaiters or buttons, o all similar articles worn by Lead pencils men, women and children. Leaden pipes and not otherwise provided Leather, japanned Leeches Carpets, carpetings, hearth- Linens of all kinds

rugs, bed-sides, and other Liquorice, paste, juice or roo portions of carpeting, being either Aubusson, Brussels, Maccaroni, vermicelli, gela ingrain, Saxony, Turkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric not otherwise provided for. tine, jellies, and all other similar preparations, not otherwise provided for Carriages and parts of cartion, not otherwise provided riages.

ponent part

rich linds livoarie sel all research

Cider and other beverages not Manna not Manufactures of the bark otherwise provided for the cork tree Manufactures of silk Manufactures of wool of al chromate, bi-chromate, hy-driodate and prussiate of kinds, or worsted, not other potash Clocks and parts of clocks Manufactures of cotton of all Coach and harness furnitur

kinds, not otherwise provikinds, not otherwise provi-ded for called brazier's copper and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for horn, pearl, ivory or vege-table ivory, not otherwise provided for Manufactures, articles, vessels and wares, not other wise provided for, of brass, copper, iron, lead, pewter, tio, or of which either of

ings, cotton trimming cotton and braids rayons of all kinds lubebs utlery of all kinds Dried Pulp Drugs, medicinal Earthen, china and st

terre and willow squares, used for making hats or bon nets
Floss silks, feather beds, and downs of all kinds
Frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, finished or unfinished
Frankford black
Fulminates, or fulminating powders

Morphine

Metalic pens
Mineral waters

Musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments, of whipgut.

Cat-gut, and all other strings of the same material
Mastard in bulk or in bottles, mustard seed

Meedles of all kinds, for sewing, darning and knitting ing, darning and knitting Nitrate of lead hold not otherwise provi-ded for Oil cloths of every descrip furs, dressed on the skin tion, of whatever materia Furs, dressed on the skin Singer, dried, green, ripe, ground, preserved or pick-Oils of every description, animal, vegetable, and mine rai, not otherwise provided Ginger, dried, green, ripe

Glass, colored, stained, or painted
Glass, window
Glass crytals for watches
Glasses or pebbles for spectaGlasses, window
Orange and lemon peel
Osier, or willow, prepare cles Glass tumblers plain, moulded Osier, or willow, prepared for basket-maker's use and pressed, bottles, flasks, and other vessels of glass not cut and all glass not otherwise provided for otherwise provided for Glue Grass cloth Tampioca Tar basks tumblers plant, mototherwise provided for paper, antiquarian, de my, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and for printing newspapers, handbills and other printing, and all other paper.

Grass cloth ing, and all other paper, not otherwise provided for Paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes extile fabrics of every description, not otherwise provided for Twine and pack thread of whatever material composed and insertings screens or fire-boards Screens or fire-boards Types, old or new, and type metals Umbrellas Parasols and sun shades and Patent mordant Vanilla beans Paving and roofing tiles, and

Varnish of all kinds bricks, and roofing slates Vellam and fire bricks in course of printing and re-publication in the Confed-Velvet in the piece, com posed wholly of cotton, or re-publication of cotton and silk, but of erate States which cotton is the ponent material of value chief Plaster of Paris, calcined Piumbago Potassium Verdigris Vermillion Vinegar

Putty Quicksilver Quills Quassia manufactured or unmanufactured Red chalk pencils Whalebone Roman cement Whiting, or Paris white Saddlery of all kinds, no otherwise provided for Saffron and Saffron cake

Window glass, broad, crown or cylinder Woolen and worsted yarns Sago Salts, epsom, glauber, ro-celle, and all other salts and woolen listings Shot of lead, not otherwise provided for Wheel-barrows and hand-barand preparations of salts, not otherwise provided rows for Wagons and vehicles of Sarsaparilla every description, or parts ealing wax Seins Spirits of turpentine Spnnk Squills Starch

Sewing silk, in the gum and purified Shaddocks Stereotype plates Still bottoms Skins of all kinds, tanned, dressed, or japanned Sulphate of barytes, crude of Slate pencils

Smaltz

Soap of every description,
not otherwise provided for refined Sulphate of quinine, and qui

nine in all its various pre (TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.) Acids of every description not otherwise provided for wise provided for Hair, of all kinds, uncleansed and unmanufactured Hemp, unmanufactured Amber Ammonia, and sal ammonia Hops, horns, horn-tips, bone, anatto, roucon, or orleans bone-tips, and teeth, un-Anatto, roucon, or orleans Angora Thibet, and other manufactured goats' hair, or mohair, un Ivory, unmanufactured manufactured, not other-livory nuts, or vegetable wise provided for livory Jute, sisal grass, coir, an Annisseed

Antimony, crude or regulu other vegetable substances unmanufactured, not other Argol, or crude tartar Lac spirits, lac sulphur, an Assafœtida lac dye Leather, tanned, bond, Bananas, cocoa-nuts, pine ap ples, plaintains, oranges and all other West India fruit and upper, of all kinds not otherwise provided for in their natural state Lemons and limes, and lime juice, and juices of Bark of all kinds, not other

all other fruits with wise provided for Bark, Peruvian sugar Madder, ground or prepar Bismuth Bleaching powder of chlorid Madder root Marble, in the rough slab of block, upmanufactured Bones, Burnt
Boards, planks, staves, shin-Metals, unmanufactureu, gles, laths, scantling, and all other sawed lumber;
Mineral kermes, Mineral and bituminous sulphones in a crude state. stances in a crude state not otherwise provided for e-black, or animal carbon and bone dust
Bolting cloths
Books, printed, magazines,
bound and unbound

pamphlets, periodicals, and Natron illustrated newspapers. Nickel bound or unbound, otherwise provided for not Nuts, not otherwise provided for Books, blank, bound or un-Nut galls bound Nox Vomica Borate of lime Oakum Oranges, lemons, and limes Borax, crude or tincal Borsax refined Orpiment Palm leaf, unmanufactured Box-wood, manufactured Pearl, mother of

Brazil paste Brazil-wood, brazilletto, as Pineapples Platina, unmanufactured Bristles Polishing stones Bronze and Dutch metal in Potatos leaf, bronze liquor, and Prussein blue Pumice and pumice stone Rattans and reeds, nama Building stones Butter Red chalk

wrought Rotten stone gems, and all collections antiquities and sulphates of soda, by whatever names designa Camphor, crude ted, not otherwise provide Cassia and cassia buds

silk, raw, not more advance Chronometers, box or ship in manufacture than singles, tram and thrown, or and parts thereof Clay, burnt or unburnt bricks roofing tiles, gas retorts, and roofing slates Coal, coke, and culm of coal Cocoa nuts, coacoa and coco

Joculus Indicus Coir yarn, Codilla Tallow, marrow, and all othe Cream of tartar Cudbear Diamonds, came set in gold or silver or other metal

Engravings, bound or unbound
Extract of Indigo
Extracts and decoctions of
log-wood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for
Extract of madder
Extracts and decoctions of Turmeric,
Watches and parts of watches
Woods, viz: cedar, box, ebony, lignum-vite, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and all other
woods, unmanufactured
Extracts and decoctions of Turmeric,
Watches and parts of watches
woods, viz: cedar, box, ebony, lignum-vite, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and all other
woods, and fine trace of the control of the revise provided for
Extracts and decoctions of Turmeric,
Watches and parts of watches
woods, viz: cedar, box, ebony, lignum-vite, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and all other
woods, unmanufactured
Flaxseed and linseed
Clints, and fine ground
Flow of the revise provided for
Extract of madder
Extract of madd Extract of Indigo

harged 371 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

AT No advertisement, reflecting upon private character,
san, under ANY GROUNSTANCES, be admitted.

wided for
Brass, in bars or pigs, old and
fit only to be re-manufactured
Bells, old bell metal
Copper in pigs or bars, copper ore
Copper, when old and fit only to be re-manufactured
Cutch
Diamonds, cameos, mossics, Sheathing, or vallow, metal

Diamonds, cameos, mosaic Sheathing or yellow metal, not wholly or in part of pearls, gems, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitation thereof when not Sheathing or yellow metal, nails expressly for sheathimitation thereof when not set

Emory in lump or pulverized, felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels ing vessels sheathing paper

Sheathing paper

Sheathing or yellow metal nails expressly for sheathing vessels, felt, adhesive for sheathing paper

Sheathing or yellow metal nails expressly for sheathing vessels in yessels the yellow in the paper

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Sheathing or yellow metal nails expressly for sheathing paper

(SPECIFIC DUTIES.) Ice, one dollar and fifty cents —two cents per bushel per ton of fifty-six pounds per bushper ton Salt, ground, blown, or rock

SCHEDULE G. (EXEMPT FROM DUTY.) not merchandise, of citi-zens of the Confederate States dying abroad Books, pamphlets, periodicals, and tracts, published by religious associations
All philosophical apparatus instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuers, beautiful any beautiful and any beautiful a states dying abroad
Specimens of natural history,
minerology, or botany;
provided the same be imported in good faith for the
use of any society incorporated or established for phil-

ary, busts and casts, of mar-ble, bronze, alabaster, or ples, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinet of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities; provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society, incorporated or osophical, agricultural or horticultural purposes, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learn-ing in the Confederate States Vearing apparel, and other personal effects, not mer-chandise; professional any society, incorporated or established for philosophi cal and literary purposes books, implements, instru-ments, and tools of trades, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any church, college, academy, school, or seminary of learn-ing in the Confederate States occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the Confederate States; provided that this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use, in any manufacturing establish-Bullion, gold and silver

Coins, gold, silver and copper ment, or for sale Bacon, pork, hams, lard, beef wheat, flour and bran of wheat, flour and bran of all Copper, when imported for the mint of the Confederate wheat, flour and bran of all other grains Indian corn and meal, barley, rye, oats, and oat meal, and living animals of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; also all agricultural productions, including those of the orchard and garden, in their netural state, not States Garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes Goods, wares and merchan dise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the Cona foreign country, and brought back to the Confederate States in the same otherwise provided for Gunpowder, and all the materials of which it is has been allowed; provided Lead, in pigs or bars, in that all regulations to as shot or balls, for cannon, muskets, rifles, or pistols certain the identity thereof.

prescribed by existing Rags, of whatever faws, or which may be composed. prescribed by the Secreta- Arms, of ev of every discription ry of the Treasury, shall be complied with Guano Manures, and Fertifor military purposes, and parts thereof, munitions of war, military accourre-ments, and percussion caps
Ships, steamers, barges,
dredging yessels, machinery, screw pile jetties, and articles to be used Household effects, old and in use, of persons or fami-lies from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any

other purpose or purposes, or for sale in the construction or for sale

Models or inventions, or other i m p r o v e m e n t s in SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That there be levied, collected, and paid, on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the uses to which it may be applied, to any enumerated articles chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article by the foregoing schedules which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on such non enumerated article, the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty. Provided, that small articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable: Provided further, that on all articles which are not enumerated in the foregoing schedules and cannot be classified under of harbors, and for dred

in the foregoing schedules and cannot be classifield under this section, a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem shall be

charged.

SEC. 3. And be if further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise, which may be in the public stores as unclaimed, or in warehouse under warehousing bonds, on the 31st day of August next, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to such duty as if the same had been imported, respectively after that day.

Sec. 4. And be if further enacted, That on the entry of any goods, wares and merchandise, imported on or after the 31st day of August aforesaid, the decision of the Collector of the Customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth the owner, importer, consignee or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his ground of objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares and merchandiseshall be liable to duty or exemption therefrom accordinly, any Act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision, for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thisty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as, in his opinion, may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country whence the importations shall have been made, and to add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duty should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the Collector within whose District the same may be imported or entered, to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated and ascertained, in accordance with the provisions of existing laws; and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum, or more, the value so declared on entry, then in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: Provided, nevertheless, That under no circumstances shall the duty be assess an amount less than the invoice or entered value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of all

Acts or parts of Acts, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall be and the same are hereby re-HOWELL COBB. (Signed) President of the Congress. Approved May 21st, 1861. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Small-Pox The Enquirer urges upon every soldier in Virginia the great importance of resorting in time to the prevenive remedy of small-pox, one of the scourges of armies in all countries. The disease is said to prevail to some extent in the United States army, and its appearance among our troops at any time need not surprise us.— We do not suppose that there is now a case in the whole Confederate army, but without due precaution, we cannot expect to be exempt from the loathsome disease for any considerable time. Every man who has not the mark of vaccination upon his person, should at once avail himself of the sure preventive, an ounce of which is worth a pound of cure.—Richmond Dispatch.

MR. YANCEY IN LONDON.—The Montgomery Adver-tiser says: In a private letter written from London to his friends in this city, Hon. Wm. L. Yancey says there is a stron contest going on between Exeter Hall Abolitionists and the Ministry. The Exeter Abolitionists are as bitter against the South as the Massachusetts anti-clavery fanatics. The ministry party, however, are favorable to the Southern Confederacy, but being in a small majority have to proceed cautiously to obtain the

CATCH HIM .- I'wo hundred and fifty dollars reward offered by the citizens of Hawkinsville, Ga., for the crest of George Martin, dead or alive, charged with able sentiments against the Southern uttering treasonable sentiments against the Southern Confederacy, and admitted by him—and for an attempt to take the life of Lieut Carruthers, when under arrest.

pello took to attes.

THE NEWS.

MONDAY, JUNE 3D. General Irwin McDowell is a fat, pursey, pot-bellied man, of great entrails, who has been mainly employed on staff duty. It is to be hoped that he will assail or invite attack from troops led by Lee, Beauregard and Bonham. McDowell is the man in command of the column invading Virginia in the direction of Manassas Junction.

B. F. Butler, the hero of the Annapolis Junction, and the pro-consul formerly ruling over Baltimore, is a study for a painter in the way of head and neck-the head being bald as to its coronal regions, pressed down and almost beaked as to its frontal, with tufts of hair like unto portions of scrubbing brushes over his eyes. What hair there is on the base of his head is or was intensely black last year. His neck is very short: too short to admit of his being decapitated, without shaving off his shoulder blades, or injuring his cerebellum. There is one thing, however, Butler is no fool—not a bit of it, although he may make a fool of himself, especially it he takes to rifle whiskey, which they say he did at Baltimore. He has a harsh voice, an angular, ungraceful manner, yet is by no means an unimpressive speaker. He was a seceder from the Baltimore Convention!

Senator Douglas is still in an extremely critical condition. Once upon a time people might have cared .-Now, all true men feel that Mr. Douglas has lived too long already.

Secretary Cameron is sick. Why shouldn't Secretary he sick. The people are sick of him.

The Border State Convention called in Kentucky has turned out a fizzle. Kentucky cannot long be restrained, nor can she be forced to submit to the treatment which has been meted out to Maryland and

Lord Derby, the leader of the "Conservative Opposition" in the British House of Lords, has distinctly stated that the North cannot blockade the South, and dare not hang any persons captured on board privateers sailing under authority from the Confederate States. The New York Times is bitter on the attitude of England and France, and says without circumlocution, that it is plain that they will formally acknowledge the independence of the Confederate

The pickets of the Confederate and Lincolnite troops on the line between Alexandria and Manassas Junction are almost within sight of each other. Their scouting and foraging parties have already encountered each other other. A desperate conflict between their main bodies cannot long be postponed.

The Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad runs in North Westerly direction from Alexandria to Leesburg, a distance of thirty-eight miles. Its Wes-Rocks," on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Regiment at Garysburg. doing all they could to play into the hands of Scott | which they were engaged. and Lincoln. This is a very important railroad, approaching so near to Harper's Ferry, and also to the tion in gold letters: Terminus of the Winchester Road which connects Harper's Ferry with the valley of Virginia.

The Fayetteville Observer learns that Lieut. Delagnel, who was virtually in command of the Arsenal at some and suitable standard. Favetteville when surrendered to the Stafe authorities, has resigned his commission in the United States

All persons captured by the Southern State or Confederate troops should be either kept as prisoners of record. war, or at least sworn not to fight against either the ought to have been held prisoner, ought to teach a natural to women. lesson not to be forgotten.

He was appointed to the defence of the Potomac frontier of Virginia. We cannot find that there are batteries erected to command that stream. If there are, they have been very silent. We hear of meditated landings of Federal troops at Acquia Creek and other points. We trust that then, at least, General Cocke will speak. He is said to be a good officer. but there is a screw loose which we trust the presence of President Davis will put in place firmly. Surely, that Cocke will fight.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4TH.

The Norfolk papers report daily acts of vandalism and outrage by the United States troops stationed at and around Fortress Monroe. In one case an officer with a squad of men went into the store of a Mr. Latimer in Hampton, and demanded possession. Latimer refused, without compensation. The officer said he would have all without a cent, and slapped Latimer on the face. Latimer drew a revolver and shot the officer dead. Of course he was arrested, taken to Old Point and hung-on Friday last.

ed in a most brutal and indecent manner, being strip- in the future. ped naked, marched through the streets in that way, and so carried to Fortress Monroe as a prisoner. If these things go on, a vendetta must be proclaimed with wild beasts.

contracts for the war, and so she howls for a big war. (Silas Wright was the last,) they all desire to have ble and dictated by considerations of public safety. their share of the plunder, and do not blush to avow it, and hardly seem to attach any obloquy to stealing, so of course they squabble among themselves, and squabble with the Lincolnites at Washington. The last squabble is over the immaculate brigade of the immaculate Sickles. The immaculate Union Committee, (so-called because they live and get fat off Union professions,) the Governor's Board and other great bodies are down on Sickles and don't wan't his brigade to go, there being some question of stealings involved. The Washington authorities favor his coming on, (perhaps Mrs. S. is to accompany him,) and so this row begins and keeps going.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

We learn from the Charlotte Democrat that two new Volunteer Companies passed through that town last week, for the camp of instruction near Weldon. One of these companies is from Union, and the other from Cleaveland County. The Union Company is commanded by Wm. McRae, formerly of Wilmington. Ex-Governors Pratt and Lowe, of Maryland, have been arrested by Lincoln's army on the charge of

treason. Ex-Governor Pratt has been carried to Washington. These gentlemen are suspected of the righteous a cause. With great respect. treasonous villainy of thinking their souls their own. The Garibaldi Guards at New York on the first instant, threw down their muskets and demanded rifles. Two of them were shot, when they agreed to take muskets. The organ-and-monkey business must be depressed when these gallant countrymen of Punchinello took to arms.

The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 1st inst, with a million in gold. If we were a privateer, with six horse steam-power we would pay for ourselves shortly.

General Harney has been removed from the command of the forces at St. Louis. A man named Lyon takes his place.

California will not be represented in Lincoln's special Congress, the Legislature having failed to call a special election for Congress. General Johnson, late commanding the Pacific Division of the U. S. Army and Dr. Gould, of Fort Humboldt, will join the army of the Confederate States.

There are said to be only four thousand Confederate troops at Yorktown; but this does not, of course, include all the troops guarding the York River approach to Richmond. There are of course forces at West Point, the terminus of the Richmond and York River Railroad.

The Superior Court for Rowan County, held its session last week. Among the cases before it was that of Oscar, a slave, tried for an attempted rape upon Mrs. Bryant, of Concord. This case was taken up on Wednesday, and occupied the attention of the Court the balance of the week. At one o'clock on Monday, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty ;-still later the mob forced the doors of the prison, took out the man Oscar, and hung him. This case had been before the Courts for several terms, having been removed from Cabarrus to Rowan. Oscar was once convicted, but the Supreme Court, on an appeal, granted a new trial. The disagreement of the jury, which on this trial resulted in an acquittal, arose from some doubt as to whether the identity of the defendant with the person making the felonious attempt was fully proved on evidence. The crowd considered it proved to their satisfaction, we suppose. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the position or numbers of the forces of the Lincoln, or Confederate armies. The army movements of the Southern Government are kept quiet and not allowed to be telegraphed, while our want of communication with the North throws as upon surmise and speculation as to their movements. We find the following in an ex-

change. We give it for what it is worth: FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE FIELD.—It is estimated that the about 95 000, and this does not include the men in the various camps, whose location is not yet decided upon.— This force is stationed and commanded as follows: Location. Commander. No. of men. South side of Potomac. Brig. Gen. McDowell. . . . 21,000

Washington, &c......Brig. Gen. Mansfield.....22,000 Fortress Monroe Maj. Gen Butler 9,000
Penn'a, West Maj. Gen Keim 16,000
Cincin'ti & West Va Maj. Gen McClelland 13,000 Philadelphia, &cMaj. Gen. Patterson..... 3,000

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON Captain Hall's company being Company "A," of the Second Regiment, N. C. terly terminus is only twelve miles from "Point of State Troops, left this place for the rend zvous of their

very little farther from Harper's Ferry. Leesburg is | Prior to their leaving, a very handsome flag was prethe county seat of Loudon county. Harper's Ferry sented to the Company through Joshua G. Wright, is in Jefferson county. The President of the A. L. Esq., who accompanied the presentation by some elo-& H. Railroad is Lewis McKenzie, and the Superin | quent and patriotic remarks. Captain Hall received | Florence. tendent is W. Blythe, both of Alexandria. It is said the flag on behalf of the Company, pledging the life of that both have been acting as traitors to Virginia and every man for its defence and the defence of the cause in

The flag is of blue silk, bearing the following inscrip-

"Company 'A.' Second Regiment, N. C. State Troops.' It is trimmed with gold and is in every way a hand

The company numbers about one hundred, including

officers; is composed of sturdy, and stalwart men, not afraid of work nor of anything else, and under the lead of Captain Hall may be relied upon to make up a good

As the company marched off, there was many a tear State or the Confederacy, unless relieved. The ima- in bright eyes whose owner had no friends or kindred in

We will endeavor to get a list of the officers and men

What is General Cocke doing, or where is he doing it? for publication as soon as possible. Daily Journal, 5th inst.

War News.

The only war news we can get is the stoppage of all or nearly all news from the probable seats of war in Virginia. This looks like work, especially as it is stated that President Davis will take the field this week in

We might feel somewhat aggrieved if we only were deprived of telegraphic information, but we notice that our Charleston cotemporaries are in the same condition.

We had in hand and mainly in type Mr. Russell's Fifth Letter to the London Times, dated at Charleston April 21st, and giving an account of the appearance of things there just after the bombardment, but we are forced to postpone its publication until to-morrow on account of the pressure of other matters.

The interest attaching to these letters is partly his torical the distance between this country and Europe. not less in moral than in physical space, together with the different stand-points from which events are viewed give to the opinions of Englishmen, some resemblance to A Mr. W. C. Marrow, of Hampton, was also treat- the verdict of posterity, or at least of a time somewhat

CLOSING STORES .-- We have been requested to call attention to the fact that, during these dull times, the throughout the South. No quarter, no terms, no stores in Charleston and other cities and towns are closmercy to any Lincolnite soldier. It must be a war of ed at five or half-past five in the afternoon, thus giving blood and utter extermination. There are no terms the employees, whether clerks or others, who may be long to volunteer companies, or may wish to connect New York, as usual, gathers to herself a large share of themselves with such organizations, an opportunity of the Federal plunder. New York gets most of the drilling in day-light and in the open air, if desired. We presume that this arrangement might be made here All the profits touch her vast and filthy hands. But without seriously interfering with any business arrangeas there are no honest public men in New York, ments or general convenience, while it is highly desira-

Mr. I. Wright's Letter.

Several important errors having occurred in the printed letter of Isaac Wright, Esq., we re publish it in a correct form. We do so in justice to Mr. Wright and respectfully request the papers that have or may copy the letter, to re-publish or make the corrections from to-day's issue.

For the Journal. MR. Editor: Please publish the accompanying letter and esolution, and oblige,

S. D. WALLACE,

June 1st.

Sec'y Committee of Safety.

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., May 28th, 1861. JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor of Wilmington—
Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose a check on the Bank of Wilmington for four hundred dollars, to aid in the prosecu-Wilmington for four hundred dollars, to aid in the prosecution of a war which, in my judgment, is scarcely more righteous than its issue will be glorious. With me, bending under the weight of more than eighty winters, no government could be long oppressive or tyranical—but with the rising generation it is far different—their's is the rising, but mine the setting sun.

Within the bounds of this new Confederacy we have every element of national greatness—every promise of social elevation and moral grandeur.

In the present uprising of patriotic men, at the first call to arms, I recognize the devotion, self-denial, and self-sacrifice of a revolutionary era; and I have only to add, that whatever of means or credit my name can secure, if needed, will be placed at the service of our State—not gradge

tee, for the purposes indicated in hi man; and, approving most thorough ments embodied in the communication Secretary is directed to cause the sai the newspapers of Wilmington.

In all human probability this present week will witness a most severely contested engagement at Management in our hold, and ten heavy Dahlgrens on our deck, Junction. As noticed elsewhere, the more advanced on our own resources, and our reserved stores of infor-

pickets of the two armies can almost hail each other as mation from other quarters. they walk their rounds or stand on guard. Their scoutmiles from the Junction. Who may eventually be at paper with my "bumble effort?" the head of the Lincolnite troops on this line might be difficult to say. They may have some good fighters, but enough of our little sheet to employ themselves in pretaking out Scott, they have no Generals-no heads to paring anything for insertion in its columns. We beg son, the latter being in command at Harper's Ferry.

Upon the result of this conflict great moral effects may depend, and these will soon assume the form of the flame be smothered for a time. Who doubts that a rout at Manassas Junction would be followed by a pursuit on some line into Maryland, and that by an uprising of a desperate, betrayed and insulted people.

When the fight does come, we think it will be a desperate hand to hand contest. We know how the Southern troops have chafed at their forced inaction, and we know the desperate spirit by which they are animated. They will not give an inch-they would not stop the work of slaughter to share in the plunder of an imperial

There are no more deadly enemies than brave men who have been forced to dissemble their feelings for a time, or at least to submit to what they could neither prevent nor resent. The people of Maryland, thousands of them, are thus enemies to the Lincoln despotism, and are thus ready at the first opportunity to start forward in the race for vengeance and independence.

Neither Jefferson Davis nor Abe Lincoln can be sup posed to be ignorant of this state of things or insensible to the importance to be attached to it, and thus it is that with all the confidence expressed by the peaceful bullies of the New York Tribune and Courier and Enquirer, there is really a good deal of solicitude expressed and felt in well informed official quarters connected with the Washington Government.

The Tribune calls for the imposition of a fine upon the city of Alexandria, for what it calls the " murder ' of Ellsworth. It seems that the verdict of an Alexandria Jury of Inquest was that Jackson came to his force of Federal troops now in service at the different points, which may be considered seats of war, amounts to death at the hands of United States soldiers, "while defending his own property in his own house." There fore does the Tribune, assuming the killing of Ellsworth to have been murder, also assume the complicity of the whole community in that "murder." The Tribune says "Let the barbarians [us of the South] be taught that we [the Lincolnites] are in earnest;" and so forth Cairo and vicinity.... Br.g. Gen. Prentiss..... 6,000 Baltimore, &c......Brig. Gen. Cadwallader. 5,000 and soon. Has Greely yet found out whether the South

> Col. Cash's regiment of South Carolina troops passed through this place yesterday afternoon. They are a very determined looking body of men, with full ranks, well drilled, having been manœuvring in camp for two months. They say very little, but are evidently "spoiling for a fight" and will make a desperate one. We believe they go to Richmond. The Regiment is from the Pee Dee District and had been encamped at

> We saw some of their home-made bowie-knives that we rather think will be ugly affairs at close quarters. They keep them sharp.

Among the distinguished passengers by the train, we noticed Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Mallory of the Navy, on their way to Richmond. Both gentlemen seemed to be in the enjoyment of good health, but worn and fatigued with travel. Fortunately for them it was Sunday, and the usual enthusiasm of the assemblage at the Depot was so far repressed as to dispense with any speech or call for any.

Among those going on with the regiment, as an aid to Col. Cash, we noticed W. S. Mullens, Esq., of Marion District.—Daily Journal, 3d inst.

Coroners Inquest_Muider.

collate Anderson who went off scott free when he the ranks, but were moved only by that sympathy so James Steele, a fisherman we believe, was found in or obtained sufficient to indicate the persons connected on the far side of the River from Town. His head ex- are under arrest. hibited such evidence of injuries apparently inflicted by an axe, as to leave no doubt of his having come to his death by violence.

On Saturday, Coroner Jones, with a jury of inquest, was engaged in the investigation of the case. Some three men of rather doubtful character, who were the last persons seen with the deceased, and who were to have gone with him or joined him in his fishing were arrested on suspicion.

A free negro named Clem Maner, or Manor, who started at the same time with Steele, but in a separate boat, was also missed at the same time, and his body has heen found but a short distance from where Steele's was not learned much in reference to the mode adopted by found. An axe, evidently that with which this double murder was committed, was found in the marsh, not far from the place where the bodies had been discovered.

It seems that both Steele and Clem Manor had some little money with them when they went out. The three men are still under arrest. The Coroner's Jury came to the conclusion that the deceased, Steele, came to his death from the effects of wounds inflicted on his head. but they could not identify the party inflicting them .-The verdict in Clem's case will probably be the same.-The men are still under arrest.

THE MAILS .- Mr. Bell, Postmaster at Warsaw, Duplin County, writes us under date of the 30th May, that "the Mail Agent" this morning (30th ult.) carried the weekly Journal by, and they came back on the evening train too late for Kenansville. The Richlands package will not reach that office until next Tuesday morning. Mr. Southerland, the Postmaster at Richlands, writes with the usual tone of things in New York :

to us complaining of the non-arrival of the Journal at that office. Two weeks before the same thing occurred. Mr. C. W. Murphy, at Moore's Creek, complains that for some time past he does not get his Daily Journal until it is nearly a week old-often after he has read news in the Weekly.

NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA bordering on the Pennsylvania and Ohio line, and intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the North-Western Railroad, which is in fact a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, from a portion of the State, a small portion certainly which has few affinities with the commonwealth, and none of that pride with which the natives of all the other sections always refer to their old mother, the mother of States and of statesmen. The truth is, it is questionable whether the majority of the people in the Panhandle, or in the portion of Virginia lying in

determined, and with the men of the Valley and the assistance of the Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, they will make any portion of Virginia soil too hot to hold either traitors or their abettors.

necessarily be absent until further notice.

North or the South, and are thus compe

We wish now, however, to say a word or two to cor-

We duly appreciate the kindness of all who think compare with Lee, or Beauregard, or Bonham, or John- of them to add to their kindness by believing that in cases where their contributions are not inserted, there are satisfactory reasons for such course, apart from the most distant thought or suspicion of discourtesy to them. physical demonstrations. Who supposes for a moment | Some understand this, others do not. The editor of a that the fire of resistance in Maryland is dead, although paper must be the judge of these things, else be virtually ceases to be the editor.

In these times people are in earnest. Mere abstract tions, mere essays or effusions or fancy sketches-"compositions" are not read. Any actual facts or suggestions bearing practically upon the existing state of things, attended to, because people bave an interest in them .-Intelligent speculations require, on the part of those indulging in them, considerable observation, habits of re- reflected great credit on both the young ladies and flection and knowledge of events.

Poetry is said to be the language of excited feeling This may account for the large number of lines which are commenced with capital letters. But feeling alone, however much to be respected, does not always supply language and expression, nor does the mere semblance of something like rhyme—supply all defects in rythm. When we do not publish verses sent to us, it may be that we look forward to the time when their authors will thank us for keeping them back. Poeta nasciur non fit, which being freely translated means No more a man can make himself a poet, No more'n a sheep can make itself a go-at; not but that the sheep is probably the more useful and respectable animal of the two. Then why strive to be a go-at?

In brief then, brevity and distinctness are the all-es sential matters, and we would be most sincerely obliged to friends in all the different localities throughout the State or in the camp out of the State, who would let us know just what is happening, when anything does happen, or suggest anything which may be of practical importance to our people - Daily Journal, 4th inst.

THE blockade and non-intercourse between the North and the South is working well in one way. The strychnine whisky that they used to send from Cincinnati down the river to l'ennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana and all around until it got this far, is now bound to stay at home. The health of the lower Mississippi is much improved while the "troops" of the Pork State are very much tangle-legged and have cobwebs over their faces. Of course they are driven to desperation when they drink their own liquor, knowing how it was made, but they don't want to waste it, so they throw themselves outside of it, to prevent its running away. Ten cents a gallon for rot gut. We are glad that traffic is stopped. Without joining in the repetition of backneyed phrases about "King Alcohol," which all ought to understand and appreciate by this time, if they could be made to do so by dint of iteration, we will venture to Conference. say that discreditable potentate never made his appearance in a more abominable or unwholesome guise than that of Cincinnati whiskey. Even absynthe is perhaps following account of the fight at Fairfax Court House ed at Court. less horribly poisonous.

VERDICT OF THE JURY .- We learn that the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the occasion of the inquest held over the body of Clem Manard, was that deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted by an axe. club, or some other heavy weapon in the hands of David Merrell, Barney Dority and Joseph T. Bird. Clein Manard was the free negro who went out at the same time with Jas. Steel, a white man, site of Hilton Bridge. Clem's body was subsequently found with equally evident marks of violence. When We learn that on last Friday evening the body of the inquest was held over Steel, no evidence had been near the North East Branch of the Cape Fear River, with the murder. The inquest over Clem was held subabout half a mile above the site of Hilton Bridge, and sequently to that over Steel. Merrell, Dority and Bird

The Election on Saturday Last.

There were 908 votes polled for Delegate to the Convention, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. H. Cowan, Esq, on Saturday last. The returns are all in, except that of the German Volunteers, which cannot alter the result. John L. Homes, of them, and capturing six or eight fine horses, took Esq., received 571, and George Davis, Esq., 337 votes. It is due to Mr. Davis to state that he had previously published a card distinctly declining to be considered a

" PAPERS OF THE STATE PLEASE COPY."-We have the several officers to the State for procuring the publication of advertisements of an official character, and although we have enquired, we have not been advised whether the many notices published in the Raleigh papers, to the bottom of which is appended "Papers of the State please copy," are paying advertisements or dcad heads. Can our Raleigh cotemporaries inform us on this subject, for we do not wish to appear singular. I it is customary to dead head the State and charge private individuals, we would like to learn upon what ground

We copy the above from the Charlotte Bulletin. We had intended to make a similar enquiry ourselves, but as we have it already at hand, we see no use in wasting time. Will the Raleigh papers answer?

We have this morning received the following Kenansville, Richlands and Clinton packages of the letter with accompanying extract taken from the news columns of the New York World of the 16th May, 1861. We publish them, merely remarking that the whole thing surprises us by its mildness as compared

> N. Y. May 21st, 1861. Dear Sir: The following encroachment on free speech and evidence of the reign of terror in this city deserves exposure. I take this liberty of sending it to you for that purpose:—
> From the N. Y. World, May 16th, 1861.

Exciting Times at the Academy of Medicine. At the regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine last evening, Dr. Alexander in the chair, previous to the reading of the minutes, Dr. Foster rose and objected to the reading of the minutes by the secretary, Dr. Thomas. He said he had satisfactory evidence in his possession that Dr. Thomas was a sympathizer with traitors and rebels, and he could not sit in the room and hear him read the minutes, or take any part in the pro-ceedings of this association. Two of their members were now in the field giving their services, and ready to give their lives, if necessary, in defense of their country; and it would be wrong to allow a person sympathising with secessionism to occupy a prominent position in the so-

the space north of a line drawn from the southwestern corner of Maryland to the Ohio river, are really Virginians, either in feeling or nativity. The line, we here indicate, would strike the Ohio river about Parkersburg.

It is upon this portion of Virginia that the Ohio troops, under McClelland, are intended to operate, and for a time they will be successful. But the vast proper manner. The discussion continued until 10 o'clock, when the meeting broke up amid much excitement, without coming to any conclusion, without the transcept.

MILITARY FUNDAL .- Yesterday afternoon the two Military Companies from Bladen with detachments from her volunteer corps stationed here, accompanied the mains of Mr. Shipman, late a member of the Bladen Light Infantry, to the Railroad depot on their way to Bladen for interment. We learn that the deceased was ing parties have met and fought near the county seat of respondents, since, perhaps, more than one will say, Why a generous noble hearted man, and had seen efficient ser-Fairfax county, some 15 miles from Alexandria and 12 if the mails fail, and so forth, do you not fill up your vice in the Mexican war. He was about 32 years of age. - Daily Journal, 5th inst.

> Commencement of Wayne Female College. The Annual Commencement of this Institution was held last week. Examination of classes, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, A. M.

Having been present during the greater part of the examinations, without exaggeration I can assure the patrons and friends of the College, that the young lalies gave ample proof of being well instructed in every branch of study pursued by them. As is always the case, however, whether so reported or not by "visiting committees," &c., there were a few, and only a few, whose esponses to the questions put to them, were not quite prompt and accurate as might have been expected, in view of the thorough drilling which they had evidently received; but the examinations were so impartially conducted in each class that any deficiency on the or that which in the course of events may soon exist, are part of the pupils, whether it arose from embarrassment or otherwise was not (as is frequently the case under similar circumstances,) adroitly concealed from the spectators. Indeed, on the whole, the examinations their instructors, and must have been very gratifying to all parties concerned.

On Wednesday, 4 o'clock, P. M., Rev. John S. Long of Newbern, repeated by special request his greatly admired lecture on Bishop Bascom. The audience was much larger than we had expected, on account of the present political excitement, and I doubt not all went away, glad that they had an opportunity of sharing in

The Annual Sermon was preached before the graduat ing class on Wednesday night, by Rev. J. W. Tucker, of Raleigh. His subject was the "Special Providence of God over the World;" and ably and well did he discuss this interesting and eminently practical theme, as only a deep, clear thinker could. He rectified the misapprehensions, and grappled the real difficulties conected with it one by one, until each, in its turn, yielded to the force of an iron logic, which glowed with a white heat under his impassioned eloquence.

The graduating exercises took place on Thursday, P The class numbered fifteen young ladies, fourteen of whom were present and read excellent compositions A large audience (composed of ladies chiefly, as the gentlemen were obliged to stand outside for want of room in the hall,) attesting their appreciation of most

of them by showers of boquets.

When the young ladies had read their compositions President Frost gave to each of them a diploma, and in behalf of the College the undersigned delivered a valedictory address, presenting at its close to each member

of the class a copy of the Holy Bible. The exercises were concluded on Thursday night by musical concert given by the young ladies of the College. It was decidedly one of the most delightful entertainments of the kind which we have enjoyed for long time. We were pleased to hear President Frost announce before the audience was dismissed that the College would be regularly opened again next term, which commences on the first day of August, unless our Northern invaders should succeed in pushing their conquest to our doors-an event which we apprehend is not very likely to take place. The patrons of this excellent Institution may, therefore, prepare to send on their daughters and wards, at the commencement of next term-assured that all their educational interests shall be amply provided for, and faithfully attended to One of the visiting committee appointed by N. C.

The Fairfax Fight.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the on Saturday last:

FAIRFAX C. H, June 1. At an early hour this morning our village was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of Federal troops,

the firing of guns, and the yells of the enemy. Being an invalid, and consequently not an eye witness to the scene, I can only give you such facts as were

epeated to me by others. Unexpectedly a company of regular Cavalry, wel armed and mounted, and headed by a traitor, dashed through the principal streets, yelling like madmen, and who was found murdered on the N. E. River, above the firing their pistols right and left as they sped along .-Captain Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles, whose company was stationed in a meadow in the rear of the town, on hearing the firing, ran out to ascertain the cause, when he was shot down and killed. This fact threw the Rifles into temporary confusion, the first Lieutenant being absent; in the meantime, the United States Cavalry again charged through the town, firing and yelling. Ex-Gov. Smith, who was temporarily here, hastened over to the camp of the Rifles, and ral lying them, was proceeding to meet the enemy, when Col. Yuell appeared and took command. The Cavalry, in the meantime, came dashing through the town for the third time, when a well-directed volley emptied a number of saddles, and caused the hireling soldiers to beat a hasty retreat. Our men closed upon the Hessians speedily as possible, and besides killing five eight or ten prisoners, three of whom were carried to Manassas Junction for safe keeping.

A friend, who heard the firing, and saw the retreat of the valliant cavalry, says there were not less than fifteen or twenty-five horses scampering over the fields, minus their riders; and another informs me that he has seen five dead bodies of cavalry men.

In the skirmish which took place, our only loss was that of Capt. Marr, than whom a more brave soldier or gallant gentleman, ever lived or died; and he was no doubt killed by an accidental shot. Another of our men was slightly wounded. Let us be thankful that the God of Battles is with us, and relying upon His providence, and the justness of our cause, I am sure we shall eventually triumph over our enemies. VIRGINIA.

> From the Richmond Dispatch. Fight at Aquia Creek.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 1st, 1861. DEAR DISPATCH: I have just returned from our batteries at Aquia Creek, where I witnessed the fights of yesterday and to-day, between four or five U. S. camers and our battery at the Creek.

On Thursday evening last four U. S. steamers, one f them the "Anacosta," were seen lying off "Maryland Point," and our brave boys anticipating a brush prepared at once to give them a warm reception On Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, the "Anaon Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, the "Anacosta" and three other steamers were seen to get under way, and approaching within two and a half miles of the battery, opened fire on it. Our boys promptly responded, and the fire was continued for an hour and a sponded, and the nre was continued for an nour and a half between the steamers and battery, when Walker's Flying Artillery; supported by the R. L. I. Blues, Capt. Wise, of your city, came up with a run from Marlboro' Point, and opened on the steamers, the fire continuing for an hour and a half. During the engagenent several men were seen to fall on the steamers, and t is generally believed that at least one of the vessels was badly injured, as all of them withdrew from the fight about 4 o'clock. During the engagement a shot from a rifle piece on one of the steamers passed over our battery, about 200 yards over head, and fell two miles in rear. The men in the battery sustained no inury, the only damage done being the tearing to pieces f the officers' quarters by a shell from the enemy's gun. To-day, about 11 o'clock, the" Anaeosta," a large three-masted steam propeller, supposed to be the Pawnee and four other vessels, came in sight, three of the steamers opening on our battery. The fight was continued for six hours, the vessels firing 599 shot at us without doing the slightest injury, notwithstanding the fact that the shell fell thick as bail around our battery, and one of them passed through a port hole and exploded in one of them passed through a port hole and exploded in our midst. Our battery fired 100 shots, many of which took effect on the vessels, one of them carrying away the flag of the Anacosta, and another cutting down the mast of the large propeller. The last shot fired was from one of Walker's rifle pieces, which ricochetted and

off, probably to repair damages.

During the fight our men were as cool as icebergs,

every one exhibiting a bravery and determination that

STATE OF BORTH CAROLINA.

At a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Robeson, begun and held at the Court House in the 27th day of said month, a majority of the acting Justices of said County being present and presiding.

It is ordered by the Court that the sum of Twenty-Rec Son to uniform and furnish the Companies that have already or may hereafter offer their services as Volunteers to the support and maintainance of the families of such Volunteers to the support and maintainance of the Legi-lature, in sums of not support and maintainance of the Legi-lature, in sums of not less than ten dollars, payable one third in one, one third in rate of six per cent per annum, signed by the Chairman of the County Court, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Court, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Court, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Court, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Court, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Court, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Court, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Court, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Court, state of the Court, state of the County of the purposes aforesaid. It shall be the duty of said Committee as soon as reganized, to appoint one of their members Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to keep a strict account of the transactions of said Committee, and make a written report thereof to each Term of this Court. It is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court keep a record of the number, amount, and date of each Bond issued upon his minute docket.

It is further ordered, that a tax sufficient to raise one that pon his minute docket.

It is further ordered, that a tax sufficient to raise one third

It is further ordered. upon his minute docket.

It is further ordered, that a tax summer to raise one third of the amount appropriated. (to wit: Twenty-five Thou-and dollars.) be levied this year for the purpose of meeting the payment of the Bonds, and that the same be collected at the same manner as the County and the contract of the same manner as the County and the same manner as the county as the same manner as the county and the same manner as the county as the same the time and in the same manner as the County and S

taxes are collected.

It is further ordered, that the tax laid at this Term of the Court for the purpose mentioned, shall be the same in all Court for the purpose mentioned, shall be the same in all respects as the State tax, (i. e.) the same property shall be taxed, and in the same rate as that which is necessary for the same and usually denominated the "State lax." taxed, and in the same rate as that which is necessary for State purposes and usually denominated the "State laz," in addition to the taxes heretofore levied for County and State purposes. The Clerk shall make out a list of each person's taxes for the Sheriff, for this specific purpose, on or before the first day of July next, and that the Sheriff as soon to the taxes are collected pay the money to the Treasure. fore the first day of July next, and that the One of as the taxes are collected pay the money to the Treasurer of the Central Committee. It is further ordered, that in addition to the Central Committee, a Committee be appoint. addition to the Central Committee, a Committee be appointed in each Captains District to aid the Central Committee providing for the families of the Volunteers, and such other In accordance with the foregoing orders, the Court spointed Thomas A. Norment, John A. Rowland, John Fuller, James Blount and Condary Godwin the Central Committee to manage the funds and provide for the families of

olunteers. &c. THE COMMITTEES IN EACH CAPTAIN'S DISTRICT Hovellsville—J. A. Rosier, J. C. Sinclair and D. McNair. St. Paul's—W. Davis, Elias Carlile, and D. C. McNeill. Lumber Bridge—A. McMillan, W. C. McNeill, and J. T.

Crawley.

McEachern's—A. McEachern, Jr., D. S. Morrison and Alexander Purcell.

Walker's—E. Lilly, C. Black and Daniel McNeill. Barker's-T. J. Morisey, S. B. Rozier and Alex. Hum

phrev.
Alfordsvill—M. McRae, S. Alford and D. H. McLean, Thompson's -D. C. McIntyre, Joseph Thompson and White House—A. Thompson, H. Bullock, Jr., and H. P.

Sterling's-B. Williams, J. F. Britt and James Sealy, Brit's — M. T. Sealy, J. T. Pope and D. F. Edmund.

Wishart's—E. Wishart, Uriah Pitman and C. Flowers.

On motion, ordered that the above orders and appointments be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Wil mington Journal.

W. H. HARTMAN, CI'k. From the Minutes. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA. Further From Europe.

Return of Hon. George M. Dallas Debate in the Eng lish House of Lords on the Blockade, The steamer America with dates to the 19th arrived Halifax on the 30th of May, from Liverpool. The America has over \$1000,000 in specie. Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, late U. S. Minister to England.

a passenger. The steamer City of Washington had arrived out. The Hibernian had put back to Liverpool, with damaged machinery. The North Briton took her place, iling on the 18th.

boat will continue to run. Mr. Adams, the new Ambassador, had been present

In the House of Lords the Earl of Ellenborough asked the Government whether the term "lawful block ade," in the proclamation, was to be interpreted literal ly or with qualifications, as according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to main-tain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation in respect to articles conraband of war.

Earl Granville replied that a lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. With repect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and con-tingencies, which could only be decided by a prize court, and which it was impossible to define beforeband.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should

come to an understanding with the United States.-They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal block-ade, but only maintain a partial one. The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not to so by the law of nations, and it was desirable thatt, nowith-

standing the proclamation, if it should be declared such, the penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England. Lord Brougham said that privateering, according to international law, was not piracy; but to join an expedition against a power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such orce must be maintained as to make the passage of it

absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord Chelmsford denied the doctrine of Lord Brougham relative to privateers. Lord Champbell said that the Earl of Granville had laid down the law correctly with respect to a blockade and articles contraband of war. A subject of another power holding letters of marque was not guilty of

Lord Kingsdown said that the Northern States might consider the people of the Southern States rebels and gulity of high treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other powers becoming privateers. COMMERCIAL NEWS. LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Breadstuffs.—Flour closed

firm at 28s 6d a 30s 6d. Wheat-11s 6d a 14s for white. Corn quiet—mixed 34s 3d a 35s; white 35s Provisions-Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon easier.

Lard beavy. Produce.—Rosin dull at 7s; Carolina rice 24s; Balli ore Bark 9s 6d. The sales of cotton for the week at Liverpool amount ed to 47,000 bales at a decline of ½ a 1¼d. Breadstuffs were also declining. Provisions were steady.

Consols 91 1/2 a 91 5/8. Flendish Outrage by Yankee Troops,-What the South may Expect from the Invaders. Under the heading of "latest from Fortress Monroe, the Baltimore "South," of Wednesday afternoon, put-

lishes the following: "Great excitement has been produced at Old Point by an outrage perpetrated by government soldiers on Saturday last. It appears that a party of them had gone to a gentleman's house near by, and assaulted a young lady some sixteen years of age, with the design to outrage her person. Her father, an aged man, came to her assistance, when these fiends seized him, and threatened his life if he raised an alarm; and with a re volver pointed at his head, he was forced to witness the consummation of their villainous purpose upon the person of his child. Gen. Butler was yesterday afternoon engaged in examing into the case, but the result had not transpired when the steamer left. Constant complaints are being made to the officers there, by persons living in the made to the officers there, by persons living in the made to the officers there, by persons living the made to the officers there is the made to th in the vicinity, whose lands and dwellings have been in vaded by the government soldiers, who steal whatever they fancy from their houses, and carry of chickens, sheep and hogs, wherever they can find them.

SAVE YOUR SEED .- Planters and gardeners must not rely, as heretofore, on getting their garden seeds from the Northern States. We advise them to be careful in struck the large steamer just above the water line, immediately after which the fleet got under way and moved off, probably to repair damages.

the Northern States. We advise them to be calculated by saving a good supply of all kinds, as they will soon to your interpretation.

Took to your interpretation of the saving a good supply of all kinds, as they will soon to your interpretation. make seed potatoes, if nothing more. Look to your

LET IT NOT BE FORGOTTEN. - That the population etters is five cents for any distance under five ents. In all cases the postage mu

s further consideration. Adopted. following resolution was offered: The following resolution was onered:
The following resolution was onered:
By Mr. Holden that a committee of ten be appointed to
By Mr and report an ordinance providing for the election
repart and to the Confederate Congress by the people, one
delegates to the Confederate Congress by the people, one
meach Congressional District and one from the State at

orge. Ashe thought that North Carolina ought to have her amplement of delegates as in the former Electoral Col-True, Virginia had made provision for only five, but time she made provision, she was in full communion the Provisional government. Besides there would be e wisdom in ten than in five heads. nore wisdom in ten than in ove neads.
On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the question was laid on the until Monday at 12 o'clock. Craige thought, as a matter of economy, that the

ought to consist of five instead of ten, as proposed Mr. Holden, that experience had taught him that in Mr. Holden that in the stand and the stand that in that in the stand a new government they ought to be economical hat extravagance had been the curse of the old United tates Government, and that, if it had not broken down on the slavery question, it would necessarily have done so at sievery question from its own extravagance and corrup-By Mr. Badger, that the Committee on Finance be in

by Mr. Dauger, that the expediency of altering, modi-tructed to enquire into the expediency of altering, modi-ring or abrogating the act of the late General Assembly, viding for the issue of Treasury notes, and that they be cted to report as speedily as possible. Carried-yeas

mays 55.
Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to take up the resolution reduced by him on a former day, providing for the protion of the eastern portion of the State. The resolution ction of the eastern portion of the State. The resolution ovides for the raising of six regiments of infantry and so of calvary, east of the Wilmington and Weldon railad, to be armed by the State, and to be used exclusively the defence of the scaboard, and to be located—one at oth City, one at Plymouth, one at Washington, one at ne at Newbern and one at Smith advocated the passage of this ordinance in a chof nearly an hour, but his remarks, as well as those gentlemen who followed him, are suppressed from

Howard moved to amend the resolution so as to profor three regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, one of lery and two of Rifles. Also to strike out the place of ezvous, and to insert provided said regiment can be in that portion of the State. mith would accept the amendment of the delegate

Edgecombe. Mr. Reid was opposed to the ordinance; he thought no one flundred and twenty men could conduct the details of a war. The ordinance seems me the operations of these troops to the eastern por-the State. He was in favor of sending every man to at of danger whenever the emergency arises, and mil- of his resolution. d no west. Mr. Reid stated his objection forcibly some length, but for reasons already stated we omi Long, of Randolph, inquired whether it was intended

those troops could not, in case of emergency, be rer. Smith explained, answering affirmatively.

Reid had no objections to the ordinance, provided roops could be used in any portion of the State. ong expressed the hope that this ordinance would with no opposition from any quarter. Shaw was willing to vote anything and all that he had he common defence of North Carolina. If the ordinance essed to a vote, he would feel it his duty to vote for before voting, the Convention ought to know whethe its consideration for a short time. He would in possible. Adopted.

uce the following resolution:

Mr. Shaw, resolved that the Governor be required to ow at his control for the defence of the eastern portion State. (We are not certain that these are the words resolution verbatim.) Smith, of Halifax, was unwilling to postpone.

Mr. Howard was anxious to put the bill in the best possiashape and then he would vote for it. Mr. Howard made me pertinent remarks urging delay till the Military Comme could report, stating that he had information which ould not impart in open session and would therefore Second not impart a special content of the Convention go into secret session.

Mr. Graham did not think that pending a discussion, a o go into secret session was in order.

ward then moved to lay on the table a ion go into secret session. Lost. The question recurring on the amendment of the gentle an from Edgecombe, Mr. Smith wished to ask the gentlefrom Edgecombe whether he didn't state that seven iments of troops had been called for by Gen. Gwynn as essary for the cost defonces of the State.

Ir. Howard answered affirmatively and gave a detailed

The question recurring on the previso, the delegate from avidson wished to know how this ordinance, if passed, wild affect the last legislature, calling for volunteers and gular troops. Mr. Smith, of Halifax, explained.

Mr. Badger had serious doubts about the Bill. It requirthe raising of a particular body of troops from a partic-portion of the State. The Convention so far assumes power of divesting the operations of the war. Do they ssess the functions—is it proper to supersede the contact authorities in the control of these matters? If those have duty it is to concert measures for the general dece, either obstinately refuse or wrongfully neglect to charge their duty, let the Convention assume the direcof the war. He did not doubt the power to do so, but loubted the expediency of doing it. Mr. Badger argued ength to prove that we neither needed, nor could we nor maintain the number of troops called for by this on, in addition to those alredy called for. Smith, of Halifax, again arose to explain and insisted immediate adoption of his resolution.

Houston, of Duplin, said it might appear inexplicahe should vote against this measure. He would do owever, because it was calculated to embarrass the ary Board and the Executive, as well as the military is who are already assiduously engaged in planning ery means of detence which the resolution contem-He would, therefore, move that the proposition ndments be referred to the committee on Military

Mr. Ruffin considered the proposition a very important in any way considered he was opposed to it.

Kittrell, of Davidson, was in favor of the ordinance, e regiments which it proposes to raise be taken out of aber of those already authorized by the General As-

is measure, he doubted its propriety. The Governor he power to detail men for that or any other service.—

tion must have originated in a want of confidence powers that be. If the military system is defective, pige it; but our military commanders must be let alone.
The is already a provision for raising State troops and
the pis for the Confederate Government, and this resolution
poses to raise still a third kind of troops. If delegates
the confidence at all in the discretion of the Governor,
the provision of the Governor of the Governor,
the provision of the Governor o might vote for this ordinance. Mr. R. spoke boldly insufficiency of the military system.

Thomas, of Jackson, wished to know if delegates ght, when elected, the people intended them to abrogate tholish the existing government, and vote themselves petual power in the State. The wonder was, not what Governor has done, but how he has done so much. His had been enthusiastically endorsed in all sections of the

pruell, of Bertie, was in favor of the ordinance, and rote for its passage.

iggs could not be regarded as subject to the charge ing desirous to see eastern North-Carolina impregfortified. Under existing circumstances, however, its present shape, he could not vote for it. He therewould move to lay this ordinance and all the amend-

Bunn, from Bertie, moved to adjourn, which motion e question to lay on the table recurring, the ayes and

were called for—ayes 49, noes 60.
the motion to lay on the table was lost. Venable voted no, because he was unwilling to dis-of the question in that manner. He was in favor of ring it to the committee on Military Affairs r. Bunn, from Bertie, would vote for the ordinance, and

eeded to assign his reasons. be question recurring on the motion to refer to the Comtee on Military Affairs, the ayes and noes were demandayes 41, noes 57. the motion to lay on the table was lost.

question recurring on the amendment of the delegate Wake, to the amendment of the delegate from Edgebe, it was adopted. t. Speed was in favor of the immediate passage of the nance, and advocated it in a long speech, in progress of

The question finally coming up on the passage of the ordinance to its third reading,
Mr. Rayner said he could not vote for thelordinance for four reasons, which he would briefly state:

1st. Instead of securing an efficient military defence of the eastern counties of the State, he feared it was likely to retard and embarrass it. etard and embarrass it. tard and embarrass it.
2nd. Members of the Committee on Military Affairs assure

and memoers of the Committee on military Analis assure me they are prepared to report on to-morrow a much more efficient system of defence for the eastern counties.

3rd. I am opposed, on principle, to any attempt, on the part of the civil authorities, to control and direct military 4th. Whilst I am opposed to the military system now pre

The Convention the n, at a late hour, went into secret session, but soon afterwards opened their doors and ad-

SATURDAY, June 1, 1861. The Convention was called to order by the President at the usual hour. The Clerk read the previous day's journal which we Mr. Leak asked permission of absence for Dr. Myers, the

lelegate from Anson, who had been called home for severa days in consequence of sickness in his family. Concurre in by the members. The President announced Messrs. Smith, of Johnson Craige, Hargrove, Ellis and Durham, as the committee, or dered to be appointed per resolution in secret session.

The President also laid before the Convention a commu

nication from the Secretary of State relative to the publica-tion of the census of North-Carolina which was ordered to be printed without being read.

The Chairman of the Committee on military affairs sub-

The Chairman of the Committee on military affairs submitted a report, and asked that certain papers in charge of that Committee be confidentially printed, and placed in the hands of members of the Convention. Carried viva voce.

By Mr. Batchelor, a resolution that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of having the census of N. C. printed and in what manner it should be done.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved to many Mr. Batchelor's resolution on the table, but withdrew it in order to allow Mr. B. to make a few remarks, at the conclusion of which Mr. B. remake a few remarks, at the conclusion of which Mr. S. renewed his motion to lay on the table. Carried.

By Judge Ruffin, a resolution to raise a select Committee who shall enquire, first, whether the Constitution ought not to be so amended as to require that all the bills before the General Assembly shall be read three several times on three several days, before they shall become laws; and secondly, to invest in the Governor the Veto power. Judge Ruffin earnestly argued the necessity of such a provision as a safeguard against ill-advised, and too often hasty legislation; that the thorough understanding of bills presented the reading of the same three several times on three several days, was an absolute necestity; that important bills which were given to the State as rules of Government Judiciary or otherwise ought not to be read and passed on the same day. In his usual convincing style Judge Buffin urged the adoption

Mr. Ferebee suggested that Judge Ruffin's resolution go further, and offered to amend it by confining the election of Governor entirely to the Legislature. Mr. Ferebee's amendment was not accepted. Whereupon, Judge Osborne offered an amendment to Judge Ruffin's resolution, instructing the said Committee to enquire into the expediency of crea ting the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The resolution was again read with Mr. Osborne's amend ment, passed, and was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Rayner, a resolution providing that the Constitution of the State be so amended, that the yeas and nays shall not be taken on any question in either branch of the General Assembly unless the call for the same be seconded

by one-fifth of the members present.

By Mr. Ferebee, a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of the meeting of the Legislature in adjourned session on the 25th of June, 1861, and was necessary for the defence of that portion of the and hoped that the delegate from Halifax would said Committee report by ordinance or otherwise as early as

By Mr. Johnson, an ordinance relating to the constituthe Convention what forces are necessary and what the convention what forces are necessary and what the convention what forces are necessary and what the control for the defence of the eastern portion in the State of North-Carolina. Judge Ruffin thought in any amendments which might be contemplated in the Constitution, he hoped the Jews would not be excluded from voting or holding office; that they had endured much privation and suffering and persecution, were free from the injurious dogmas and issues of the day, were identified with us, believed in the same God of our belief, and therefore, were entitled to these privileges. Mr. Biggs offered a resolution for the abrogation of the

Mr. Rayner objected to its abrogation. He thought that all men who hold office or vote with us, ought to hold relis views not incompatible with the Constitution, or who gious views not incompatible with the Constitution, or who do not believe a superintending Providence over the affairs of mankind. That, as a mass, we are a God fearing people, accustomed to ask the blessings of God upon our daily bread; and every Sabbath-day prayers go up like incense asking for the protection of our armies. Mr. Rayner did not wish to exclude the Jews, and he in alluding to them, not wish to exclude the Jews, and he in alluding to them, made remarks, which (the reporter may be allowed to say) of a high order of eloquence marked by rare wealth of illustration, and much rhetorical beauty as well as much warmth of teeling which were listened to with great attention. He traced them through their patient sufferings to their deliverance from bondage and their lot in the only country in the world which tolerates religious freedom.

This subject was discussed till a late hour—till thirst and hanger moved them, and on motion the Convention adjournhunger moved them, and on motion the Convention adjourned to meet again on Monday morning.

THIRTEENTH DAY. MONDAY, May 3, 1861. The Convention was called to order by the President at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hicks a member of the Conven tion from the County of Cherokee.

The Clerk read the journal of Saturday which was con-

The President of the Convention then announced the following Committees; Committee on the amendments proprosed to the second article of the amended Constitution, Messrs. Ruffin, Osborne, Badger, Satterhwaite and Wins

low.

On Mr. Ferebee's resolution on a previous day, Messrs.
Ferebee, Reid, McNeil, of Cumberland, Lander and Headen.
Mr. Leak offered a resolution, to fix the daily hours of
the assembling of this Convention for the remainder of the
session at 10 o'clock A. M., till 1 o'clock P. M.—a recess
from one to three and be in Convention assembled till 6
o'clock, P. M. Lies over one day under the rules. Mr. Gorrell, a resolution that the Governor be requested

to furnish this Convention with a copy of the rules and articles of war, and army regulations of the Confederate States By Mr. Osborne, resolved, that a committee be appointed of America. Adopted. to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of North Carolina so as to require the General Assembly to meet annually, and that each session shall be limited to a

meet annually, and that each session shall be limited to a fixed period, and that the apportionment of members shall be and divioual to, the number of voluneers which the last assembly, passed at its last session.

The Pettigrew approved of the amendment offered by his affairs what he heard he felt bound to oppose it. Batchelor thought, at first, he could sus ain the resolution of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee thought it better to wait for the report of the Committee the enlistment of State troops under the recent act of the General Assembly, to raise ten thousand men, or whether the levies of the State should not be directed to the raising of volunteers or other militia forces to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That said committee enquire whether it is expedient to continue the enlistment of State troops under the recent act of the General Assembly, to raise ten thousand men, or whether it better to wait for the report of the Committee the enlistment of State troops under the recent act of the General Assembly, to raise ten thousand men, or whether it is expedient to continue the enlistment of State troops under the recent act of the General Assembly, to raise ten thousand men, or the General Assembly to raise ten thousand men, or the General Assembly to raise ten thousand men, or the General Assembly to raise the continue the enlistment of State troops under the recent act of the General Assembly to raise ten thousand men, or the General Assembly to raise ten thousand men, or the General Assembly to raise the continue the enlistment of

considering her relations to the government of the Confederate States, and the proportions in which each State should

contribute to the common defence.

Revolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to furnish this Convention with copies for regula-tions for troops which have been made by the authorities of

the Confederate States.

By Mr. Pettigrew, a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate at an early day as possible what number of arms are now in the possession of the State, and what others if any be needed to arm the militia of North-Carolina, and that said information be communicated to this Convention that said information be communicated to this Convention n secret session. Carried.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the time previously agree on as per resolution for the special order of the day, Mr. Battle, of Wake, took the floor in favor of referring the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the new Government to the result ment to the people.

The subject was discussed till 3 o'clock, P. M., when, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

From the Standard. To the Friends and Patrons of the North-Carolina

Christian Advocate. The undersigned has been requested by the Publishing

ition:
In January 1860, the Publishing Cemmittee entered into an agreement with Rev. Rufus T. Heflin, D. D., to publish the N. C. Christian Advocate on his own pecuniary responsibility; Mr. Heflin to pay all its liabilities and to receive all its profits, without recourse to said Committee.

The Publishing Committee met in the city of Raleigh on the 10th inst., when Mr. Heflin notified them that, in view of the responsibilities already incurred, and the embarrassed state of the country, he desired to resign his position and close the existing contract; whereupon the Committee unanimously

Resolved, That we accept the resignation of Rev. R. T. Heflin, D. D., as Editor, and do release him from all pecuniary obligation, from this date.

The Committee after due consideration and counsel, unani-

Resolved, That we suspend the publication of the Advo cate for the present, with the intention that its publication shall be resumed, so soon as the state of the country will

The following among other regulations, have been adopted for the enlistment of the State Troops of North Carolina, being the ten thousand enlisted for the

XVII. As soon as a company is recruited to the number of sixty-four privates, with the required complement of non-commissioned officers, the senior company officer recruiting will report the fact to the Adjutant-General of the State Troops at Raleigh, through the celonel of the regiment, when an officer will be detailed to make a final inspection of the company, and should he find it to contain the requisite number of suitable men, to muster it into the service.

vailing, and am ready to vote to abolish or alter it, yet is refeel bound to differ to its management till altered.

Mr. Washington, of Lenoir, stated that he should vote against the ordinance, for the reason as stated by Mr. Rayner.

The question being taken, the ordinance passed its second reading.

The question being taken, the ordinance passed its second reading.

The question being taken, the ordinance passed its second reading.

The question being taken, the ordinance passed its second reading.

The question being taken, the ordinance passed its second reading.

The question being taken, the ordinance passed its second reading.

The question being taken, the ordinance passed its second reading.

C	omposed and paid as follows:		,	-mp	mos wi	
	ARTILLERY	154		100	the sou	
	One Captain,	\$130	00	per	month.	
	Two First Lieutenants	90	00	***		
	Two Second Lieutenants,		00	66	**	
-	One First Sergeant,	20	00	44	- 44	
	One Quarter Master Sergeant, .	17	00	. 10	44	
	Three Sergeants,	17	00	44		
	Four Corporals,	13	00	**		
	Two Artificers,	13	00	- 66		
	Two Musicians,	12	00		**	
	Ninety Privates,	11	00			
	TEL TILL A COLL	41				

men receive the same pay and					
CAVA	LRY.				
One Captain,	\$14	10 C	per	month.	
One First Lieutenant,	10	00 00)	41	
Two Second Lieutenants,		0 00		**	
One First Sergeant,		0 0	1 11		
One Quartermaster Sergea	nt 1	7 00	11	44	
Four Sergeants,		7 0			
Four Corporals,		13 0	0 46	16	
Two Buglers,		13 0		46	
One Farrier,		13 0		4.	
Sixty-four to ninety Private		-	5000		
Officers will furnish their of	wn hor	ses,	and		
forage only for horses actually	kept in	Lien	vice,	not exc	e

	One Captain,	130	00	per	month.
	One First Lieutenant	90	00	66	66
•	Two Second Lieutenants	80	00	64	46
	One First Sergeant,	20	00		44
	Four Sergeants,		00	**	"
	Four Corporals,	13	00	66	
	Two Musicians	12	00		44
	Sixty-four to ninety Privates,		00		"
,		R.	H	. RI	DDICK

COMMON SCHOOLS. Office of the Literary Board, Raleigh, May 8, 1861. The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the

first six months of the year 1861, among the several Counties of the State is ordered by the Board—a tabular statement whereof is annexed. The amount due the several Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department to the person entitled to receive the same, upon a compliance with the provisions of the law

upon the subject.

The Board have thought proper, in view of the deranged condition of pecuniary affairs, to make distribution of only one half of the amount usually distributed at this season. Alleghany, Madison and Polk Counties will receive their shares from the Counties from which they were respectively formed. Jackson County will receive 30 per centum of the amount allotted to Macon County, and the balance of

its share from that allotted to Haywood.

JOHN W. ELLIS,

President ex officio.

GRAHAM DAVES, Secretary to the Board. SPRING DISTRIBUTION. COUNTIES. FED. POPULATION.
Alamance, 10,166

Alamance,	300 18
Alleghany,	1000
Anson, 10,756	645 36 512 34
Ashe,	702 96
Bertie, 9,973	598 32
Bladen, 8,024	481 44
Brunswick, 5,951	357 06 740 28
Buncombe,	415 14
Cabairus,	520 44
Caldwell, 5,836	350 16
Camden, 5,174	310 44 372 48
Carteret, 6,208 Caswell, 12,161	729 66
Caswell,	494 04
Chatham 16,055	963 30
Cherokee, 6,703	402 18 315 12
Chowan, 5,252 Cleaveland 8,697	581 82
Cleaveland,	318 48
Craven 12,329	739 74
Cumberland, 10,634	638 03
Curritack, 6,257	375 42 837 38
Davidson,	419 88
Davie, 6,998 Duplin, 11,111	666 66
Edgecombe, 10,018	601 06
Forsythe, 10,627	637 87
Franklin, 9,510	570 11 433 69
Gaston	512 68
Gates, 6,878 Granville,	1,038 18
Greene, 5,320	319 26
Guilford, 18,480	1,108 64 780 42
Halifax,	425 34
Harnet, 7,089 Haywood 6,907	414 42
Henderson, 6, x83	412 98
Hertford 6,656	399 36
Hyde, 6,585	395 10 783 72
Iredell, 13,062	100 12
Jackson, Johnston	778 86
Jones 3,395	236 10
Lenoir, 6,181	370 86 415 44
Lincoln, 6,924 Macon, 6,158	370 14
Macon,	
Martin,	417 66
McDowell,	344 46 703 44
Mecklenburg, 11,724	703 44 369 78
Montgomery, 6,166 Moore	513 13
Moore, 8,552 Nash, 7,905	474 30
New Hanover 14,236	854 10
Northampton, 10,731	643 30 422 40
Onslow,	897 4
Pagonotank 7.708	462 4
Perguimons 6,030	361 8
Person, 8,825	629 5 644 7
Pitt, 10,745	044 /
Polk,	910 5
Randolph,	476 1
Robeson 11.080	664 8
Rockingham 12,363	741 7 734 7
Rowan, 12,329	743 2
Rutherford,	738 6
Sampson,	380 8
Stokes 8,490	509 4
Surry, 8,132	487 9 267 1
Tyrrel, 4,402	555 4
Webs 21.123	1,267 3
Wake,	

\$45,212 52 752,542 Ordered that the foregoing statement of the distribution of the School Fund made at the present session of the Board be published three times weekly in the following newspapers: State Journal, Raleigh Register, Wilmington Journal, Western Democrat, Salisbury Banner, Winston Sentinel, Asheville News, Murfreesboro' Citizen, Goldsboro Tribune. Wilmington Harald and Newborn Progress. Wilmington Herald and Newbern Progress.

484 08

Watauga,....

Wayne,..... Wilkes,....

Yadkin,....

Wilson, 6,754

Southern Ink .- The Augusta Chroniele and Senti nel says :- " One of the most important of small manusactures is Printers' Ink. At a glance it might seem unimportant, but not so. Printers' Ink rules the civilized nations. Without it the dark ages would speedily come again—might makes right; and the rational liberty of the citizen or subject be at the mercy of despots everywhere. The machinery of government and of society cannot be kept going without Printers' Ink. It is a necessity of the age, and as we cannot now get it elsewhere, we must make it for ourselves. We have the material, it all comes from our own soil, and there is nothing to do but to apply capital, energy and experience to the manufacture, and we can have an May 23d, 1861—39-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF These thoughts occur to us, as our attention is called to the fact that right here, in Augusta, we have commenced the manufacture of Printer's Ink on a large scale, and the quality of which can be judged by looking at the Chronicle and Sentinel, which has been cate for the present, with the intention that its publication to the spectrom recurring on the adoption of the ordinance shall be resumed, so soon as the state of the country will shall be resumed to shall be resumed, so soon as the state of the country will shall be resumed to shall be resumed to shall be resumed, so soon as the state of the country will shall be resumed to shall be resumed to shall be resumed to shall be preserved, and shall be resumed to shall be preserved, and shall be resumed to shall printed with this ink for the past six weeks. The proprietors of the Augusta Ink Works are now pre-

BY TELEGRAPH

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL. RICHMOND, (Va.,) May 30th, 1861. The President holds a reception this morning at the Governor's mansion. He reviewed the troops stationed

ere on yesterday. Gen. Beauregard and Secretary Walker are expected ere to-morrow morning. Nothing from Norfolk or elsewhere to-day. RICHMOND, Va., May 30th, 1861.

Secretary Toombs arrived here this morning. Gen. Beauregard and staff are expected to-morrow. Secreary Walker is also expected on Saturday. There has been great activity since the President's arrival. He is prudent, but confident and firm-no

backward action permitted. We expect stirring intelligence. The army will be gratified soon. Red Tape circumlocation is dead.

Invasion will be speedily met by counter-action. No battle yet. I am not permitted to communicate army move

RICHMOND, VA., June 1st., 1861. No war news from any point. Beauregard had an enthusiastic reception. RICHMOND, VA., June 1st, 1861.

Mrs. Davis and family, and Gen. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the Confederate States of America, arrived here this morning. General Beauregard left this morning for Manassas

Junction. RICHMOND, Va., June 1st, 1861, P., M.

There has been a slight skirmish at Fairfax Court House between Federal Cavalry and the Confederate troops. Capt. Marr of the Virginia cavalry and two Gunny Bags,...10 @ or three of his men were wounded .- None were killed on our side. The federal troops were forced to retreat-a number of them were killed and wounded. Fifteen of their horses were captured by the Confederate troops. Fairfax Court House is about 15 miles West of Alexandria, and about 2 miles South of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.—Journal.]

RICHMOND, Va., June 2d, 1861-P. M. A serenade was given last night to President Davis and wife, at the Spottswood Hotel. The President acknowledged the compliment in a lengthy speech. Gov. Wise, Hon. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, and Hon. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, also spoke.

The Executive Departments will be open to-morrow. Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Reagan. Postmaster-Ganeral, and Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, have not yet airrived. Rossville, a Quack Doctor, is to be arrested and his commission as army Surgeon is to be recalled. Col. Loring of the U.S. A. commanding in Mexico, Maj. Crittenden, Lieuts. Rich, Baker and McNeill, of U. S. Rifles, have resigned.

STATE TROOPS. BY VIRTUE OF AN APPOINTMENT to me given by the Governor of North Carolina, I shall proceed to recruit a Company to serve as a portion of the State Troops raised under the Ten Regiment Bill, passed at the late session of

the Legislature. By the provisions of this bill, the State will arm, clothe, and equip those whose services are tendered; the pay is eleven dollars per month, and a bounty of fifteen dollars is given as soon as they are mustered into service.

Persons desiring to enlist can do so by making application to Lieutenants John L. Wooster, Guilford Dudley, Richard F. Langdon, or to me.

Recruiting office at the Court House. I will visit shortly the various precincts in the county for the purpose of recruiting.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, Captain. 224&40-2W May 29th, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. WM. M. HARRISS.

We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SU-PERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

H. A. BAGG. March 28, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer

myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next. SAML. R. BUNTING. March 21st, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election JULIUS W. WRIGHT. in August next.

April 8. Br. Deems' Appointments-June. May 27, 1861.

GOVERNOR ELLIS Wants 30,000 Volunteers and he must have them. Duplin County has furnished two Companies, but this is no reason why she should not furnish another. I am now, at the request of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at Magnolia, to enter immediately into the service of North Carolina. Come out young men, now is the time to serve your country. You will be at no expense from the moment you enroll yourselves. Remember the Mecklenburg Declaration. Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet must not repose in

safety so near the grave of Washington.

April 29th 1861.—200&18-1m⁴

S. G. GILLESPIE. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes a

the election to be held in August next. A. E. TAYLOR. March 14, 1861-29-te* WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN. bly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great sacrifice.

Mry 7. tribunal of the ballot box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD. part to please them. April 3, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

epresent the wholesale ir rates have to be paid BRESWAX, \$\Pi\$ B...30 \$\alpha\$ \$2

BRESWAX, \$\Pi\$ B...30 \$\alpha\$ \$2

BRESWAX, \$\Pi\$ B...30 \$\alpha\$ \$8

\$\Pi\$ 100 Bs...7 00 \$\alpha\$ \$8 00

BRICKS, \$\Pi\$ M...6 00 \$\alpha\$12 00

BARKELS, \$\Pi\$ pirits Turp., each,
2nd hand...1 00 \$\alpha\$ 1 65

New.......1 96 \$\alpha\$ 2 00

CANDLES, \$\Pi\$ B.

Tallow......16 \$\alpha\$ 18

Adamantine...20 \$\alpha\$ 24

Sperm......35 \$\alpha\$ 50 N. E. Rum....3 do. Peach, 100@
Naval Storms,
Turpentine, \$\frac{1}{2}\$280 hs.,
New Virgin. 0 00 @
Yellow dip. 0 00 @
Hard, ... 0 00 @
Tar, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl., 0 00 @
do. in order, 0 00 @
Pitch do., 0 00 @
Rosim, Pale, 2 00 @ St. Dominer COTTON, TO Ib.

Spirits Turp.,

gallon...00 @

Varnish, gal.26 @ # yard...... 134@ Rope, # fb ... 74@ Corn Mral., # bushel .. 90 @ AILS, # 18., Mullets 6 00 @ 7 00 Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 10 00 @12 00 do. No. 3 6 50 @ 8 50 POTATOES. Sweet, bush. 00 @ 1 00 Irish, do... 00 @ 0 00 do. 3 bbl., 3 00 @ 3 50

N. C. Bacon, Hams, 17 Middlings, . . 16 Shoulders, . . 15 Hog round, . 15 ## cwt ... 5 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ## bbl.,
Family ... 9 00 @ 9 25
Superfine ... 8 25 @ 8 50
Fine ... 0 00 @ 8 00
Cross 0 00 @ 7 75 estern Bacon, Middlings,...16 @ Shoulders,...15 @ Cross 0 00 @ West'n do....00 tter,.....25 GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, & lb.

Cheese,......14 @ 15 PORK, Northern, & bbl., City Mess,...23 00 @30 00 1 ton and upwards, per tor, 65 00 Super. Lime... @50 00 Clear do...00 00 @00 00 Butt,00 00 @00 00 Beef, Mess, .00 00 @00 00 LAND PLASTER, # bbl..1 25
Per ton,....9 00 @10 00
Grain, # bushel,

do. Fulten Market, . . 00 00 @00 00 POULTRY, Chickens, live, 15 @ do. dead,..00 @ Turkeys, live, 75 @ do. dead, & B.00 @ Do. B. Eye. .1 10 @ 1 20 Wheat, red. .0 00 @ 0 00 do. white. . 0 00 @ 0 00 SHEEP, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ head, Lambs,.....1 50 @ 2 2& Rice, rough.. 00 @ 0 00 18 B410 Mutton,.....1 50 @ 2 25 Hides, & b., Green, SALT. Alum, # bush.,221@ Liverpool, & sack, ground, cargo 00 @ ground, cargo 00 do. fm store 00 fine......2 75 @ 3 00 N. River.... 00 @

Inon, # ib.
English, ass'd. 44@ 00
American, ref. 34@ 00
do. sheer. 0 @ 00
do.hoop, ton 70 00@75 00 Swede 51/0 00 LIME, \$\pi\$ bbl.. 75 0 80 do. fm store . 00 0 1 50 LUMBER, & M., (River.) Contract, ...0 00 @ 0 00 Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Scantling... 6 25 @ 7 00 Common, ... 0 00 @ 0 00 STAVES, \$ M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 0 Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00

planed....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00

Wide boards.14 00 @15 00

rough edge .14 00 @15 00

re-sawed...16 00 @17 00

Scantling....12 60 @15 00 Ship Stuff,

Common,14 @ MOLASSES, & gal.on. Criba, Hhds 00 @ 32 Medium, ... 25 @ 30 do. Bbis. 00 @ 34 Fine, ... 45 @ 50 N. Orleans. 50 @ 55 Wool., # tb., ... 17 @ 20 N. Orleans. REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

Ash Head'g,.14 00@16 00

Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 0 00 @ 0 00

TIMBER, & M.

do, inferior to

TALLOW, # 15 10 @

We have nothing ne a to report in the market since our last review. Country produce continues to rule inactive, and in Naval Stores only occasional small sales have taken. and in Navai Stores only occasional small sales have taken.

In Turper-time we notice sales on Friday and Monday of
500 bbls. at \$1.75 for yellow dip. and 75 cents for hard, per
280 lbs.—the market closing dull, and no buyers now at
this price. This morning 61 bbls. sold at \$1.25 for yellow

For SPIRITS TURPENTINE there has been some enquiry, For FIRITS TURPENTINE there has been some enquiry, but owing to the meagre arrivals only small sales have taken place. We quote sales as follows: Thursday, 250 bbls. at 30 cents; Friday, 200 do. at 35 cents; and Monday, 200 do. at 30 cents per gallon;—other sales have also been effected, but on terms not made public.

For Flour there has beeu merely a retail demand for the past week or two, and the sales have been light. We quote at prices ranging from \$8 25 to \$8 50 per bbl. for superfine, with a fair stock on market.

with a fair stock on market.

In Corn there is nothing of moment doing. The receipts comprise only 5,600 bushels for the week, of which 4,000 do. came to a dealer and is going into store, and the balance sold on private terms. The stock on market is fully adequate for present wants.
SALT—The cargo of 2,500 sacks, noted in our last as re-

eived from Liverpool, bas changed hands at \$2 30 per sack, Cash.

In other articles nothing of consequence has been done during the week. The sales of Bacon, Pork, &c., have been mostly in the retail way, and we refer to our table for quotations, according to quantity and quality.

363,000 LBS, COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. TTHE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the

The Mills and Backing.

quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,

WM. S. BATTLE, Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y* Sept. 13th, 1860

REGULATIONS .

FOR THE UNIFORM DRESS & EQUIPMENTS OF THE Volunteers and State Troops of North Carolina. Gen-orders &c.. at BALDWIN'S eral orders &c., at Civic and Military Establishment, 38 Market St. Wilmington N. C. June 3, 1861, d-&-w

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO. March 20 1861.

SUPERIOR BLACK BERRY BRANDY : SUPERIOR BLACK BERRY BRANDY!
SUPERIOR BLACK BERRY BRANDY! SUPERIOR BLACK BERRY BRANDY!!!

Call at L. B. ERAMBERT'S, Under City Hotel. BARGAINS FOR CASH.

N order to close our business soon as possible, we offer extraordinary bargains in the following a ticles:
Colored and White Muslins, Brilliants, Barage, Anglais, Barage D'Laines, English Barages, Piain Barages, Challys, Poplins, 4-4 French Prints, Cotton Worsted Damask, Lace I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humber of the court of th Herald copy ten times.

> WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS. FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET,
> WILLMINGTON, N. C.
> HARI & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,

Fellow Citizens:—I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four years, and so licit your votes at the next August election. I am now off from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be back the 20th of July.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

Yarch 14, 1861—29-te*

T. H. W. McINTIRE.

MARRIED.

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of pertable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and boiting cloth for grist mills, Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, functionally find the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for PRACTICAL BUILDERS of pertab

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED. 30—Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Payetteville, to T. C. B. G. Worth Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

June 1—Schr. Radiant, Pigott, from Hertford, N. C., to D. Pigott; with 1600 bushels corn.

Fchr. Culpepper, Alexander, from Scuppernong, N. C., to Stokley & Oldham; with 4000 bushels corn.

Steamer J. T. Petteway, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Petteway & Co. No clearances. —Steamer Chatham, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to C.

Robinson & Co.

4.—Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. CLEARED.

31-Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall. 3-Br. Brig Nairn, Ness, for Liverpool, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 1,278 bbls. spirits turpentine, 215 do. rosin, 50

do crude turpentine.
5.—Steamer J. T. Petteway, Banks, for Payetteville, by J. T. Petteway & Co. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861.

Original Attachment. vs. John T. Gregory, John T. Gregory,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John T. Gregory the defendant in this attachment is not an inhabitant of this State, so that ordinary process can be served upon him. It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John T. Gregory to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3rd Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him and the land levied upon in said attachment will be condemned to answer plaintiff's debt.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3rd Monday in May, 1861.

J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.

June 5, 1861, 6t [pr. adr. \$5.76]

[pr. adr. \$5.76]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. PAMPSON COUNTY.
PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861. William Gregory, Administrator of Henry J. Gregory, deceased, vs. Elijah J. Gregory, Marshall Gregory and oth-

Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Gregory, Marshall Gregory, Elijah J. Gregory, John T. Gregory and Francis Gregory, defendants in this cause, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in some public journal of this State for six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear, answer, plead or demur to the said petition, or judgement pro confesso will be taken as to them and the decree granted, and acording to said order this publication is made.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at ffice, in Cliston, the 3d Monday in May, A. D. 1861. J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk. June 6, 1861-41-6tw. [pr. adr. \$5.75.] NOTICE_MOORE'S CREEK RIFLE GUARDS. THE MOORE'S CREEK RIFLE GUARDS will meet at Owen Alderman's, on Saturday, the 8th instant.

There is still room for a few more volunteers.

By order of CAPTAIN HAWS.

By order of 6, 1861 QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPART.) Raleigh, June 1 1861. CONTROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE QUAR master General's office until Saturday evening, the 15th
June, for furnishing to the State of North Carolina, the ollowing articles for the use of the troops of the State.

15,000 Gray Felt Hats of light material, the body of the

hat one and one half inches less in circumference at the crown than at the base, looped up on the right side with a large gilt button of North Carolina pattern

20,000 pairs high quartered thick soled shoes.

100,000 military buttons of two sizes—preference will be given to a North Carolina button, if such can be obtained. ordinary, .0 00 @ 0 00 40 000 soldiers, ordinary shirts of unbleached domestics or blue striped cottonade of cloth weighing not less than

seven ounces per yard—shirts to be delivered complete and to be of assorted sizes for men.

4),000 pairs of unbleached cotton jean, weighing not less than five ounces to the yard—to be delivered, complete and to be of assorted sizes for men.

10,000 tin canteens according to sample in office. 15,000 yards water proof colth for knapsacks, provided it approved on examination. 1,000 axes. 1,000 spades. 1,000 pict axes. 1,000 hatchets. 1,000 camp kettles.

5,000 mess pans. Preference will be given to those bidders who can commence delivering, or at least manufacturing the article bid for in one week. Bidders are invited to attend in person with samples, and prepared to say positively how fast they can deliver the articles.

June 5th, 1861. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C. 25 BBLS. REFINED SUGARS:
12 bhds. P. B. and Muscovado Sugars; 20 haif and quarter chests Green and Black Teas; 25 barrels Texas Syrup, equal to New Orleans; 35 do. Sugar House Syrups; 5 do. Lard;

15 kegs do. 10 haif bbls. No. 1 Mackerel; 20 bbls. No. 3 do.
2 do. Salmon;
2,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon;
10 half bbls. Fulton Market Beef;

10 haif bbis. Fulton Market Beef;
25 bbls. heavy City Mess Pork;
125 do. Rectified Whiskey;
10 do. N. C. Apple and Peach Brandy;
8 do. Puryears N. C. Rye Whiskey;
3 do. extra quality N. C. Scuppernong Wine;
1 cask very choice French Brandy;
N. E. Rum, Gin, Maderia and Sherry Wines;

N. E. Rum, Gin, Maderia and Sherry Wines;
25 baskets chofte brands Champagne Wines;
3 bbls. N. C. Vinegar, good article;
125 boxes Pale and No. 1 Soaps;
25 do. Detersive Family Washing Soap;
150 barrels Flour, all grades;
100 bags do. Super;
Crackers, Baking Powders, Concentrated Leven,
Corn Starch, Maizena, Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Currie Powders, Caisups, &c., Tobacco, Begars and Snuff, for sale on reasonable terms, by May 4th 1861

WE TAKE NO MEASURES FOR UNIFORMS without the understanding Ap "CASH ON DELIVERY." Our friends will please take notice. O. S. BALDWIN, Manufacturer, &c. MILITARY CASSIMERE FLANNEL. 300 YARDS received on Saturday last. CLOTH FOR OFFICER-UNIFORMS

1 Case Virginia make just received. STRIPES FOR SHIRTS! STRIPES FOR SHIRTS! CHECKS FOR SHIRTS!! CHECKS FOR SHIRTS!!
WHITE FLANNEL!!!

WHITE FLANNEL!!!

Contracts can be made for equipping 100 men immediately, at BALD WIN'S, 38 Market Street. THE Magistrates of New Hanover County, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Monday the 10th day of June, at 11 o'clock, (being the first day of our County Court), as business of importance demands their attention.

JAS. T. MILLER. May 29th. 1861.—224&40-tm

NOTICE. ROM Mr. E. Peterson's advertisement of the 7th, that the firm of Barden & Peterson no longer exists, so far as Peterson is concerned, I would strictly inform him that I feel somewhat interested until he appears with his books and we have a settlement. And will inform those holding claims against the firm, that none will be settled by the subscriber until there is a settlement.

B. C. BARDEN.

DESIRING to wind up our business, we respectfully request our customers to come forward and settle their accounts by cash or note; from the draft that has been made on our concern for the service of the State, we are mable to call on our customers in person, we there are hope that with their usual liberality, they will come forward and

very respectfully,
May 7th, 1861 HEDRICK & RYAN. HARDEE'S

IFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS, a fresh supply just received by Express, at

June 1 1861.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, one of the THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, one of the best Literary and Agricultural papers in the South,—the same size of the famous New York Ledger. This No., 52, is the commencement of a New Volume, persons wishing to take it should begin with this number. Call at May 20, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

250 HHDS. Choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, new and bright packages;
30 bbls. structly choice New Orleans Molasses;
75 do Cand extra C Sugar;

40 do Extra heavy Cincinnatti Pork; 60 bbls. N. C. Flour; 100 boxes best Adamantine and Star Candles. For

CHOICE CARDENAS MOLASSES.

230 HBDS.
25 TIERCES, now landing from Sch'r "Mara20 BBLS.
For sale by
May 20.

30 Casks prime whole Rice;
26 Hhds. choice Western Bacon, sides and should

30 Kegs Nails; 10 Tons Hoop Iron, 20 bbls. Distillers' Glue;

May 29th, 1861. HATHAWAY & CU.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

THURSDAY, MAY 30TH.

The true men of Maryland have a hard road to travel. We see that Bradley T. Johnson, Esq., of Frederick, Maryland, has joined the Confederate troops for the defence of Harper's Ferry, and has already 160 men under his command and hopes soon to have a regiment. Captain Johnson's men are destitute of every comfort, denounced as traitors by the arch-traitor, Hicks, and a reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the apprehension of Captain Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson, a daughter of the Hon. R. M. Saunders of this State, has reached Raleigh, and appeals pany. for assistance in equipping and providing for her husband's command. Johnson is a noble and brave man, and no doubt he is accompanied by others like

We see that Mr. C. H. Foster, formerly of the Murfreesboro' Citizen of this State has been getting into there on Friday night on suspicion of being a spy. Savage. He was released next morning, nobody appearing against him. Mr. Foster returned to Murfreesboro sometime ago, from Washington City, and his return caused a good deal of excitement, and was the occasion of a public meeting. The pros or cons of his case we never could quite understand, but we suppose he thought it advisable to leave the State. He is a perhaps arises a singularity of manner that looks suspicious, and may sometimes subject him to unjust imputations. Most of us have noticed the eager, listening attitude and expression of persons of defective hearing, and this might readily create suspicion, especially as Mr. Foster, like a good many other parinfirmity.

The Ohio Legislature, after a session of twenty-seven days, adjourned at one o'clock on the morning of the 14th howling drunk, especially the members of the House of Representatives. These people met in extra session to take measures for "wiping out" the

Wm. L. Saunders Esq , having volunteered his services for the war has been forced to withdraw from his editorial connection with the Salisbury Banner.

In the extreme north western counties of Virginia the vote is against secession, some 19 counties in that section have given 20,000 majority against the ordinance. This was done under a system of terrorism instituted by the infamous Carlile and kept in force by traitors from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The West, however, as a section, goes for the ordinance. But the true men on the Northwestern frontier of Viras a Virginian. He is a traitor, and as such he no doubt violated his oath as a member of the Convention of Virginia and revealed the secret proceedings of that body to Abraham Eincoln.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1ST.

A border State Convention met at Frankport, Kentucky, on the 27th. This means simply submission. Commodore Stringham with a few vessels is blockading Charleston and Savannah, but not very effectively. We see by the Raleigh papers that Bushrod W. Vick,

getting himself into an ugly scrape in that city, having been arrested on the suspicion of being one of he arrived in Raleigh on Tuesday, professedly with bly go for the war. dispatches from Governor Letcher to Gov. Ellis. It nor Letcher, and ascertained that the dispatches were | O. C. Norment, Alfred Rowland. spurious. If these things are so, Mr. Vick is in a dangerous fix. He is a native of Nash County. formerly a mail agent on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, but has been out of the State for some years, apparently with little fixedness of location or purpose

The Greensboro' Patriot of the 31st, says that five hundred and fifty volunteers from Wilkes, Surry, Union and perhaps other Western counties, passed through Greensboro' on Thursday for the seat of war.

The Columbus, Ga., Times of the 24th ult., published an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in that city from his brother in Virginia. The extract states that Old Abe is losing a thousand men a week by desertion alone. He says that the famous 69th Irish Regiment of New York lost 164 men in three days, and that they nearly all joined the Virginia forces at the Manassas Junction. These reports must be taken with a good many grains of allowance.

The Fayetteville Observer learns that Dr. James A. McRae of that place, has been appointed a Surgeon in the North Carolina service, and assigned to duty in the 5th Regiment.

A steamer believed to be the Pawnee, approached withwhich was promptly returned, some fourteen shots being fired. The Steamer then left. It is supposed hurt" in the battery.

The Raleigh Register learns that Dr. Charles E. Johntroops, we presume.)

tern States have crossed over into Western Virginia. taken possession of the line of the North Western | think the Southern people are? Railroad which runs from Grafton to Parkersburg. Troops have also crossed near Wheeling. These movements indicate an advance upon Harper's Ferry

Col. Ellsworth was the man who drilled the famous Chicago Zouaves, whose performances attracted so much attention last year in New York and elsewhere. He was not more than twenty-four or twenty-five.

The Wilmington Light Infantry. The following letter will explain itself, and put finally to rest the report to which it alludes. We are glad to hear of the prosperity of the Company :-

HEAD QUARTERS W. L. I., Bolles' Battery, Confederate Point, N. C.

Messes. Fulton & Price—Gentlemen: I have just hear with astonishment, of a report said to be common about Wilmington, that the W. L. I. had already disbanded, or were about to disband. This is entirely false, and I cannot imagine what could have given rise to such a report. Company is to-day, numerically, before been since its organization.

Please correct through your colums this erroneous impression.

Your's truly,

R. B. McRAE, Company is to-day, numerically, stronger than it ever has

Lieutenant-Commanding.

ed by the Congress of the Confederate States. It will graphs or sensations. go into operation on the 31st day of August next. Until that time the United States Tariff of 1857 has been

We learn that Captain Savage's Company of State troops enlisted here, and Captain Sykes' Company enlisted in Bladen, left this morning for Garysburg, where their Regiment (Col. Meares') will rendezvous will not be allowed to threaten Virginians, and occupy Virginia soil without having practical and convincing proof that they, too, are mortal, and vulnerable.

Captain Savage desires to acknowledge the liberal manner in which the County Committee came forward and refunded to him the amount disbursed by him in furnishing necessary outfits and provisions for the Com-

This company has room for ten or twelve more good men. Any such desiring to enlist, can do so by applying to A. H. VanBokkelen, who will have them forwarded to the company headquarters.

Yesterday afternoon a flag was presented to the company by Wm. A. Williams, Esq, on behalf of himself another scrape in Richmond, having been arrested and others, and received in fitting terms by Captain

> We will give a list of the names of officers and members of the Company on Monday. Daily Journal, 1st inst.

An Irishman named Owen Murray, a comparative stranger here, fell into the Cape Fear River near Market Dock, on Wednesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock native of Maine, but married not long since in North and got drowned. The deceased, who was about thirty-Carolina. It is proper to state that Mr. Foster is five years of age, had been drinking freely, and to his very hard of hearing, and from this and other causes state at the time may be attributed the accident which resulted in his death. Coroner Jones held an inquest this morning over the body. Verdict of the Jury "Accidental Drowning."

SHARPEN YOUR BLADES .- We needly hardly inform anybody that it is easier to cut with a sharp instrument | him. Mr. Benjamin's manner, his perfectly distinct uttially deaf people, is unwilling to acknowledge his than with a blunt one. We suppose everybody has terance, the logical method in which his ideas are arnoticed that the usual sabres, sabre-bayonets, and other about as innocent of edge as a common bar of iron or that he was the best speaker that had come through steel. You might break a man's head with one of them, Wilmington during this excitement. Jefferson Davis but you could not cut it, you could hardly haggle his was the most impressive man-had the most indications throat. The French soldiers keep their blades as keen of character. He was facile princeps. as they can be kept.

Rebeson County.

The Magistrates of Robeson county met at Lumberton on the 27th instant, and on motion of Thos. A. Norment, Esq., the Magistrates unanimously made an appropriation of \$25.000 to equip the volunteers of said county, and provisions for the wives and families of the citizens of the county serving their country in the army.

The court appointed a central committee to dispose of the bonds of the county and to make suitable arrangements for the volunteers and their families. The following gentlemen constitute said committee :- Thos. ginia must be sustained and Carlileism crushed out. A. Norment, John P. Fuller, Condary Godwin, John Carlile is not simply asserting his right of casting his A. Rowland and James Blount. Captain Wm. S. Norment had his Company out getting volunteers, acthe decision of Virginia. He does not vote nor act companied by a fine band from Wilmington, which discoursed delightful music.

> A friend (formerly a strong Union man) writing us from Robeson says, "Robeson is doing her part well. and will fight Lincoln and his minions until our independence is acknowledged. Lincoln's proclamation has united the South, and our motto now is Southern Independence or Death! and with the aid and blessing of the Great Ruler of Nations, we will succeed."

We agree fully with our friend, Robeson is doing ber part well. Captain Norment's company numbering formerly pretty well known in Wilmington, has been some seventy-five men exclusive of officers, arrived here yesterday over the Charlotte Road. The committee from their county are actively engaged in making ar-Lincoln's spies. The grounds of suspicion are that rangements for their full equipment. They will proba-

The officers of the company are :- Captain, Wm. S. is rumored that Governor Ellis telegraphed Gover- Norment, First Lieut., W. R. French; Second Lieut's.,

> SPEAKING OF STEALING, the Northern papers howl over the fact that the authorities of the Southern States have generally taken possession of the forts and arsenals within their borders. If the South took possession of a little share of the general fund-the share within her own borders, the abolitionists have all within their borders, and they have grabbed the navy too. We ought to have our share of that. Southern products form the basis of American commerce, American commerce pays all the duties to the Federal Government. Out of these duties have been built the Navy, the Capitol, Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens, Brooklyn Navy Yard, yea and Gosport too, which the Vandals destroyed. We want half the public buildings, half the regular army, half the navy, half the public lands, and half of sundry other than half are printed on a half sheet and very meagerly Young Guard, Capt. Bannerman, the whole under comthings. It is hard to be blockaded by a confounded Yankee ship that you more than half paid for.

THE COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK is said to be great ly excited over the death of Ellsworth, who, at the head of his disorderly rowdies, who are the plague and terror even of his Lincolnite friends, was shot by a man with whose property he was interfering and whose flag be in range of the Pucell battery, four miles from Acquia was insulting. What do these mild Gothamites, who Creek, on the Potomac River, and opened fire on it, preach fire and sword, subjugation and confiscation expect? Do they think that their myrmidons are not to take their chances of being killed, or that the Virginithat she was struck and with some effect. "Nobedy ans and Carolinians, and Alabamians and Georgians are going to untie their cravats, open their shirt-collars, and present their throats to be cut? Do they expect son of that city, has received the commission of Sur- them to come in committees, with their watches and geon General in the army of North Carolina, (State other "booty" in their hands, and hemp ropes round their necks? Do they suppose by threatening us with It is said that troops from Ohio and other North Wes- the vengeance of the whole North, that the whole South has not made up its mind? Are they fools, or do they

> Mesers. Leob & Swarzman have shown us some buttons made by them in this place. They are of brass round topped, polished and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. They look serviceable and would no doubt show very well on military uniform.

These are the largest size and cost eight dollars gross, sixty-six and two-third cents a dozen. They make a smaller size for vests and other garments.

These buttons are perfectly plain, as Messrs. L. & S inform us that they have not been able to get the dies made as yet so as to impress them with the State arms.

REPORTS.-All manner of reports will be heard about the streets. We again request our readers to believe that the telegraphic reports we publish from Richmond are, if not official, certainly authorized. The truth is that none others (we mean none not authorized) are genuine. It is necessary to be plain about this in these sensation days, when we are told that we do not have the news that is in other papers published elsewhere.-We say this :- Our request to our Reporters at Richmond and Manassas Gap, is to send us every fact, or THE TARIFF.-We publish elsewhere the Tariff adopt- everything believed to be fact. We don't make tele-

provisionally adopted by the Confederacy, and will be federacy, except through their own ports. No Cotton in operation in the Confederated States.

In addition to the troops who came on with General Beauregard still other companies come along and the cry is "still they come."

Ah! said a pious Sunday-school teacher, "ch, Caroline will be allowed to leave any point in the Confederated will be allowed to leave any point North. Cotton is contrabrand of war, so far as the North goes. They will find that stopping supplies is a game that more than one can play at.

"Ah! said a pious Sunday-school teacher, "ch, Caroline would have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was very much struck war, so far as the North goes. They will find that stopping supplies is a game that more than one can play at.

Sevennek Essential Confederated.

"Ah! said a pious Sunday-school teacher, "ch, Caroline would have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was very much struck with the soft appeal. "I suppose, mum, as I should have been a horphant."

Sevennek Essentian to the confederated with peculiar force, and it is remove to suppose that they will promptly respond to an without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was very much struck with the soft appeal. "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was very much struck with peculiar force, and it is removed to suppose that they will promptly respond to an without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was very much struck war, so far as the North goes. They will find that stopping supplies is a game that more than one can play at.

Seven and the confederated with peculiar force, and it is removed to an will be allowed to leave any point in the Confederated with peculiar force, and it is removed to an will be allowed to leave any point in the Confederated with peculiar force, and it is removed to an will be allowed to leave any po

THE TRAIN WHICH was due yesterday morning, but ! arrived here at I o'clock p. m., brought among others, General Beauregard, Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, and Ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina. On the and be organized. Both Companies are full. Captain Savage's Company is fully uniformed and equipped.—
It is probable that the regiment or such portion of it as may be ready will be sent to Virginia at an early day.
We have little doubt of the fact that a different course of policy will soon be entered upon by the Confederate

regular Southern train, and an extra train which arrivate a number of military Companies from Georgia, to wit: the Independent Blues, of Augusta, Captain Richards, 60 men; the Oglethorpe Rifles, of Oglethorpe County, of policy will soon be entered upon by the Confederate

Tournel Train, and an extra train which arrivate a number of military Companies from Georgia, to wit: the Independent Blues, of Augusta, Captain Richards, 60 men; the Oglethorpe County, of policy will soon be entered upon by the Confederate

Tournel Train, and an extra train which arrivate a number of military Companies from Georgia, to wit: the Indicated that the regiment of a war which, in my judgment, is coarely not righteous than the issue will be glorious. With me, ben inguity uniformed dollars, to aid in the present of the Rank Wilmington of a war which, in my judgment, is coarely not righteous than the issue will be glorious. With me, ben inguity uniformed and equipped.—

Use Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank Wilmington of a war which, in my judgment, is coarely not righteous than the issue will be glorious. With me, ben inguity uniformed and equipped.—

Use Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank William Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank William Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank William Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank William Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank William Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank William Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank Size I here with enclose a check on the Bank Size I here w of policy will soon be entered upon by the Confederate Ga., Captain Lumpkin, 86 men; the Beauregard Volauthorities. The game of invasion and attack is one that two sides can play at. Messrs. Scott and Lincoln 90 men; the Macon Guards, of Bibb County, Ga., In the present apprising of patriotic men, at the first in the present apprising apprising apprising apprince men apprising apprince men apprising apprince men app Captain Lamar: the Butts Volunteers, Captain Du-Pre. Also, squads of the Macon Volunteers, the Spaulding Greys, and the Governor's Guards-all of

> General Beauregard was, as a matter of course, "the observed of all observers," and certainly a more modest or unpretending gentleman never had conspicuosity forced upon him. The General is between forty and forty-five, perhaps nearer the latter age, but does not show it at all. Not a line of silver could we see in his close-cut black hair, for in his military-looking moustache. That it was the veritable Beauregard we had the testimony of Wentworth Pierce, Esq., who roomed with him at West Point, and also of Captain (now Lieut. Col.) Jones who served under him at Charleston, and who introduced us to him. We can bear testimony to the fact that the grasp of his hand is that of a true live man and a soldier. The New York and Boston betting men will lose their wagers staked upon Beauregard's being dead. He is very much alive and looks well. From the demonstration yesterday it is certain whole company, as it generally embraces their sentiments. that he has the prayers and best wishes of this community for his safety and success.

The General is what might be called middle-sized, but rather of the lightest weight for that, although firmly knit and evidently in the habitual enjoyment of good health. He made no talk, although called upon. That is not his profession. Gov. Manning remarked playfully, that the General had made his speech at Fort Sumter.

Gov. Manning made some remarks, and finally Mr. Benjamin was forced to yield to the calls made upon ranged, are all known to the public, and we think that weapons of the kind are, as delivered to the soldier, the impression created on his audience vesterday was

> Mr. Benjamin is a good looking gentleman, who seems as though he enjoyed life. His features, as well as his name, indicate his Hebrew descent unmistakeably, but far from unpleasantly. He is a man who when once seen, will not soon be forgotton.

Alluding to President Davis, Mr. Benjamin remarked that the North had a man who reigned over them. We had a plain citizen and an honest soldier for our President. who did not run from danger or sneak into the seat of government in disguse. Why did the President and the other Executive officers of the Confederate Government go to Richmond? They went there because Virginia was threatened. They went there because there was danger, and they would meet

Before leaving the Railroad Depot yesterday, we were somewhat amused by an operation we saw going on. The Associate Editor of the Journal, Mr. Price, happening to have business up the road, was, we suppose, introduced to General Beauregard in the special car appropriated for the officials going on to Richmond. In the exuberance of his heart he took a seat at a window next to that which had been occupied a mo- lows, to wit: ment before by the General, who went towards the door on some account. We don't wish to create any disturbance with our "Worthy," but it rather strikes us that the last we saw of him, he was leaning out of the window, the best pleased looking person on the ground, shaking hands with a bevy of very handsome young ladies from the country, who took him for Beauregard.

We would not tell tales out of school, but we suppose there is no harm in our doing so now, as we understand his better half was in sight. By the way, our friend Captain (now Col. Jones,) introduced us to the General, and just as we thought ourselves all right for a few words, the word was passed to him that a squad of and the reason of the law. young ladies wanted to shake hands with him. The General came to a "present arms" at once, and we left, knowing that our chance of a talk was broken up, and at an end. We don't blame the man. It was hu- for a cruise around the Florida coast, for the purpose of man nature. - Daily Journal, 31st ult.

ANOTHER GONE .- The Goldsboro' Rough Notes has been forced to suspend. The times are hard on newspapers, and the list of dailies in our State is becoming

(pardon the pun) very weakly. We will miss our sprightly Goldsboro' cotemporary, and trust that its notes may soon be issued again. Our exchange list is getting "small by degrees and beautifully less," and of those papers that we still receive, more filled at that.

We question whether any but the older and more firmly established papers in the principal towns will be order there, "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." able to weather the storm, and they will be very much Then "come on McDuff, and you will soon find us de like soldiers marking time. They will make little headway, if they do not drift backward.

Without vanity or self-praise we think we may safely say that we have given more matter since the credit on a community of much larger pretensions. Uncommencement of hostilities than before it, and we know that we have worked harder to collect and collate the news from all quarters. That our efforts have not been war. The question is not, "who will go in my place ! wholly unappreciated is shown by the large increase of but "who will remain that I may go?" our subscription, and is rather doubtfully shown in the wholesale appropriation of our news paragraphs and will go through from the same county to-day.

The Florida Rangers, Capt. Brevard, proceeded East these are times when we must all give and take. Unfor- on Saturday last. tunately it is reciprocity nearly all on one side.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—At an election held yesterday to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the control of nation of Captain DeRosset, Lieut. R. B. McRae was unanimously chosen to fill that position.

The Company could not have chosen a braver or truer man .- Daily Journal, 31st ult.

WE HAVE received notice from the Post Maste here, to stop sending to the post office all papers intended to go out of the Confederate States. The law of the Confederate States requires all such postal matter to be prepaid. There is no postal arrangement between the old and the Confederate Government. We

The blockade of the South is rather unprofitable to the porkers. (Query, if a man who makes hats is a hatter, why is not a man who makes pork a porker?)

OLD MARYLAND .- We observe that one of the Northern journals refers with apparent surprise to the fact of Marylanders volunteering in the service of Virginia, and declares that "the disaffection is not yet crushed out." What a simpleton the man must be, to suppose that thirty days, or thirty years, will teach Maryland to love and be loyal to her Yankee tyrants! As well attempt

within the bounds of this new Confederacy we have eve-

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., May 28th, 1861.

In the present aprising of patriotic men, at the first can to arms, I resent aprising of patriotic men, at the first can to arms, I resent aprising of patriotic men, at the first can to arms, I resent approximately and I have only to add, that whatever of means or oredit my name can secure, if needed, will be placed at the service of our State—not grudgingly, but with all the alacrity and devotion becoming so righteous a cause. With great respect.

I am your obedient servant,

I. WRIGHT.

Resolved. That the thanks of this Committee are tendered to Isaac Wright. Esq., of the County of Bladen, for his liberal donation of \$400, for disbursement by this committee, for the purposes indicated in his letter to the Chairman; and, approving most thoroughly the patriotic sentiments embodied in the communication of Mr. Wright, the Pecretary is directed to cause the same to be published in the newspapers of Wilminston the newspapers of Wilmington.

HEAD QUARTERS C. F. B.,) May 29, 1861.

Editors Journal:—Appreciating the value of your in pensable sheet to such an enlightened community as the one before which it appears, the writer feels convinced that you, with the public, will pardon him when you are acquainbourings of the moment, without any amount of literary ability, only as an illiterate mechanic, and member of the "Cape Fear Riflemen," and would feel proud if you deem

> "The Cape Fear Riflemen." ___, A MEMBER We leave our "hives of industry," And rally forth to arms, To stand "pickets" or on "sentry," And give the first alarms. Honor to our little band-Our numbers very small: Firmly does each member stand, When rallied to the call.

it worthy a place in your columns. Should you do so, i will confer a great favor upon the writer, as also to the

No matter where the post may be, Our country and blessed liberty-Our children and our wives Honor, &c.

Freedom's battle must be won, And destroyed, the tyrant foe! With hearts united all as one,

The mechanics of old Wilmington Are freemen, born and bred, And Freedom's song will lead us on, 'Till the last arm'd foe has fled. Honor, &c.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Quarter Master General's Department MONTGOMERY, May 10th, 1861. Str:—To present, as far as possible, further misappre-hension in regard to clothing for Volunteers called into the service of the Confederate States, I send you a notice cut from a newspaper, and which, if you will have published in some of the papers in your State, will give all necessary information on the subject.

I am sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't. A. C. MYERS, Acting Quarter Master General.

Col. T. H. HOLMES C. S. Army, Com. Smithville, N. C.

he Law of Clothing in Regard to Volunteers re ceived into the Confederate Service. Much misunderstanding seems to exist among the volum teer forces called into the Confederate service, in relation to the subject of clothes and clothing; and yet the law Congress controlling the question is quite clear, and admits of no two constructions. Many Volunteer Companies, and Battalions and Regiments, entered the Confederate service with the idea that the War Department would supply al deficiencies of clothing among them, and would moreover be prepared with future supplies to meet the accruing wants of the soldiers; and, consequently, are now suffering in this respect, because of the want of proper information in the beginning, which their officers and the State authorities should have given. The law of Congress, as set forth in

Said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes. When "called into actual service and while remaining therein, in-"stead of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and pri-"vate in any company shall be entitled to money, in a sum "equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned office "or private in the regular army of the Confederate States. By this law volunteers provide, at all times, their own clothing, and receive therefor commutation in money, and in the passage of the law, Congress evidently had in view those public exigencies that required large forces to be thrown into the field while yet the Government was in its infancy and stood provided with no regular Quarter Master

organization.
We have been thus explicit because it is highly desirable the matter should be thoroughly understood, as well among those troops already in service, as among those who are daily expecting to be called into service. And we think it would be well for the newspaper press generally, to set forth, as we have done, the subject in the light of the law,

GONE TO MEET THEM .- A dispatch having been received here on Tuesday night, to the effect that a fleet, among which is the steamer Crusader, was preparing recapturing the schooner Atwater, and committing as many other depredations in a spirit of false retaliation as they could, and that an attack might be made at St. Marks, a signal was given on yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, and in less than two hours some two hundred and fifty of our organized volunteers appeared on parade all ready armed and equipped for any emergency, and by 12 M. the Tallahassee Guards, Capt. Brokaw (Cavalry); the Artillery wing of the home Guard, under command of Mr. Cross, of the Seminary; a detach ment from the Infantry wing of the Home Guard, under command of Lieut. Shine, and a detachment from the mand of Col. R. H. Gamble, were on their way to St. Marks, where they are before now fully prepared and over willing to welcome any force which Mr. Lincoln may

vilish tough.' Taking into consideration the size of this expedition, the short time in which it was gotten up, and the character of the gentlemen composing it, it would reflect like the troops of Mr. Lincoln, who have to be first paid and then forced to enter his army, our men rush to the call with an eagerness unsurpassed in the history of

Yesterday afternoon a large company of volunteer

We learn that other companies, from this and adjoining counties, will present themselves at the capital to-

News, May 23. A POWERFULL ADVANTAGE—STEAM COMMUNICATION

tween this continent and Europe, at the present time, is through Northern ports, gives the Abolitionists great advantage over us, so far as the sentiments of foreign nations are concerned. The travel abroad is from the North, and all the newspapers they get are the lying organs of Lincoln, published in the Northern States.— The South, it will thus be seen, has no showing, no opportunity, for correcting abolition slanders and lies, and of vindicating herself in the eyes of Europe. Throughout the war an ex part statement of affairs is all they Lave accordingly struck from our list all names, including exchanges, beyond Virginia.

Whiskey is selling in Cincinnati at ten cents a gallon.

> If possible, the Confederate States should take steps to change this unfortunate condition of affairs. It would pay well in a political point of view to guarantee a bonus to any line of English steamers that would consent to run regularly between Liverpool and Sa-

The lines to New York and Boston are now doing next to nothing, as importations have pretty well ceased; and we have no doubt if our Government would direct its attention to the subject, that success would follow its efforts. Without inducements from the Goveverything believed to be fact. We don't make telegraphs or sensations.

No Cotton.—The Southern Congress has made it
properly for any Cotton to be exported from the Congress has made it
penal for any Cotton to be exported from the Congress has made it is reasonable.

No Cotton to be exported from the Congress has made it is reasonable.

No Cotton to be exported from the Congress has made it is reasonable.

understood to be organized without the aid or co-operation of experienced medical advisers, and the selection and appointment of competent and experienced men as surreons and assistant surgeons of the several regiments of North eons of the several regiments of North

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into and report some practicable mode of examination of applicants for the office of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons of the Military regiments of the State, and report the same to this Convention, by resolution or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Speed the following resolution:

WHERMAS, This Convention has been invested with superme power to meet an extraordinary and dangerous emergency, and to exert its best energy to secure the safety and promote the welfare of the Commonwealth, unbiased

ty and promote the welfare of the Commonwealth, unbiased by any influence that might arise from the proposed political advancement of any of its members, therefore.

Resolved, That this Convention will not confer any ap-

ent of political trust or profit upon any of its mem-Mr. Osborne moved to lay the resolution on the table, but atterwards, at the suggestion of several, withdrew the mo-tion for the purpose of enabling Mr. Speed to explain the After the explanation of Mr. Speed, a lengthy discussion

ng the resolution, in which several ger lution, "Members of the last General Assembly, and Congress of the late United States."

After further discussion

ment, Mr. Osborne moved that the same be postponed in-

Mr. Barnes moved to lay them on the table, which moion took precedence.

Mr. Speed demanded the yeas and nays. The motion pre-Mr. Speed demanded the year and hays. The motion prevailed. Yeas 59. Nays 36.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution requiring the President of this Convention to issue a writ to the Sheriff of Stokes county, authorizing him to hold an election on Thurs-

Stokes county, authorizing him to hold an election on I nursday, the 6th day of June next, for a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Hill. Passed.

Mr. Biggs, a resolution to instruct the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting an Ordinance to appoint an Auditor for all the Military Departments of the State, which was read and adopted. By the same, an ordinance to anthorize the Governor. with the advice of the Military Board, to appoint a Board of Claims to audit and certify, upon principles of equity and justice, all claims that may be presented for the military equipment and subsistence of, and for bounty paid to volunteers, and for the defence of the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861. Read and referred to the Committee on Finance

Mr. Arrington, a resolution to appoint a Secretary of War, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the military affairs of the State. After a long discussion upon the resolution, it was laid upon the table.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the President announced the special order, viz: the Ordinance to ratify the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

Before it was taken up the President announced a communication from the Governor, which was not read. The President laid before the Convention the resignation of R. H. Cowan, Esq., one of the delegates from the County of New Hanover, to take effect on Saturday next, which was read and accepted. Mr. Ashe offered a resolution requesting the President of the Convention to issue a writ to the Sheriff of New Hanover

county authorizing him to hold an election on Saturday, the first day of June next, for a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Graham, a resolution to direct the Secretary of State of North Carolina as taken under the Government of the

Jnited States in the year 1860, which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to postpone the special or der and go into secret session. Mr. Badger demanded the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed—Yeas 58; nays 42. The Convention then went into secret session. RIGHTH DAY.

TUESDAY, May 27th, 1861. The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock Prayer by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, of the Methodist church Journal of yesterday read and confirmed. Mr. Ashe gave notice of his intention on to-morrow to move a consideration of the vote requiring the Convention

Mr. Holden introduced resolutions calling upon the Government ernor for information concerning the defences at Fort Ma-con and other points in Eastern Carolina, &c., and pending reading thereof, at the suggestion of Mr. Biggs, were with drawn to be introduced and considered in secret session. Mr. Battle of Wake, the following resolution which was read and ordered to be printed:
Resolved, That in the opinion

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Constitution ought to be so amended that all laws or resolutions, having the force of laws, whereby appropriations of money shall be made, either for internal improvements or for any other purpose, or whereby the debt of the State, actual or contingent, may be increased, shall be passed by separate and distinct enactments for each and every appropriation so made, or liability so incurred, and that no appropriation, and no increase of the State debt, actual tingent, shall be made, except by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each branc of the General Assembly. Mr. Battle, of Edgecombe, the following resolution

which was read and ordered to be printed: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the Constitution of this State should be so amended as to require the Govenor to set forth, in writing, fully, the grounds of all reprieves, pardons, and remissions, to be entered in the register of his official acts, and laid before the General Assembly at their next session.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a resolution to appoint a committee of seven to enquire into and report resolutions to amend 33d section of the Constitution of North Carolina relative to changing the mode of appointing the Justices of the Peace. Adopted. Mr. Thomas of Carteret, a resolution instructing the

Committee on Military affairs to enquire and report what is the extent of the defence of Beaufort Harbor, and if any more is needed, &c. Carried. Mr. Smith of Halifax, an ordinance to provide for the sea coast of this State. Authorizes the Governor to raise six regiments of Infantry and one of cavalry (to be

armed by the State,) in the counties east of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. Passed first reading and ordered the on the table. Mr. Battle, of Wake, asked to have his resolution. just now introduced, referred to the committee on Fi-

nance. Agreed to. Mr. Manning offered a resolution to appoint a committee to take into consideration the propriety of connecting the Coal Fields and Iron Mines, on Deep River, with the rail road system of the State. Adopted. Mr. Batchelor, a resolution to appoint a committee on Constitutional amendments. On motion of Mr.

Rayner, laid on the table. Mr. Ellison a resolution that on and after Thursday next, the Daily Sessions of the Convention shall commence at 9 o'clock and continue in session during each week day, except during a recess from 11/2 to 31/2 o'clock,

P. M. Laid over one day under the rules. On motion of Mr. Howard the Convention at 11% o'clock, went into secret session. After some time spent in secret session the doors were orened and the ordinance for the adoption of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States was

taken up.
Mr. Dick addressed the Convention in favor of his amendment for submitting the ordinance to a vote of the people.
The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morn-

ing 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th, 1861. The Convention was called to order by the President, at 11 o'clock. Journal of Saturday read and confirmed.

The Chair announced the following Committees: Committee on resolution of Mr. Thomas, of Jackson to amend the 33d section of the State Constitution concerning the appointment of Justices of the Peace: Messrs. Thomas, of Jackson, Leake, of Anson, Dick, Grimes, Thornton, Moody and Davidson. Committee on resolution connecting the coal fields, &c., with rail road system of the State: Messrs. Man-

Mr. Howard moved that three additional members be added to the Committee on military affairs. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Ferebee, Pettigrew and Meares. Mr. Christian introduced a resolution to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to report an amend-

ning, Meares, Brodnax, Battle, of Wake, and Dillard.

pointed to consider such matters.

Mr. Houston, of Duplin, the following resolution:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be required to arm and equip all such companies of Volunteers as have been tendered, quartered, accepted and have the sworn for the term of six months service, and have the same mustered and offered for immediate service.

dovernment would same mustered and offered for immediate service, whenever required, in or out of the State. Read and referred to Military Committee. Mr. Calloway, the following resolutions, whi read and referred to a committee of seven.

Mr. Headen, a resolution instructing the co

propriety of connecting the coal fields and iron mines on Deep River, with the rail road system of the State, also, to consider the propriety of establishing a manufactory of arms and munitions of war on Deep River.—

th, of Halifax moved to take up the

dinance read second time, and pending its consideration the order of the day for 12 o'clock was announced, vi the ordinance to ratify the permanent Constitution

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Dick, submitting the action of the Convention in the Dick, submitting the action to the people for ratification.

The amendment was discussed at length by Mesers

The amendment was thousand at leagth by Mesers.

Badger, Graham, Ruffin and Saunders.

Mr. Rayner obtained the floor, but gave way for a The Convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock to

TENTH DAY. THURSDAY, May 30th, 1861. The President called the Convention to order at 11

Prayer by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., of the Epic copal Church. Journal of yesterday read, amended and confirmed.

The President laid before the Convention the following correspondence and proclamation by President RALEIGH, N. C., May, 1861. His Excellency, Jefferson Davis.

President of the Confederate States of America SIR :—It is made my pleasing duty, as President the North Carolina State Convention, to transmit to you two Ordinances unanimonsly passed by that Body and I have charged T. B. Venable, Esq., (special mes senger) with the delivery of the same. I avail mysel of this occasion to express the very high gratification feel in being able to announce to you the secession of this ancient State to the Confederate States of America. And most devoutly do I pray that this Union strengthened by all the kindred ties of climate, pursuits and institutions, may perpetually "promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to

To which, I beg leave to add assurances of the very high consideration, with which. I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant, W. N. EDWARDS Pres. of Convention.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MONTGOMERY, May 27, 1861 To the Hon. W. N. Edwards, President of the Convention of the people of North Carolina:
Sir:—The President of the Confederate States of America has received with great pleasure your letter of the 25th instant, communicating the action of your Convention, in relation to the existing difficulties between the States and the government of the United States of America. He directs me to say, that the people and government of the Confederate States have received the action with great pleasure, and place a very high estimate upon the wisdom and virtue of that ancient commonwealth, in shaping the policy of the new Confedera cy in efforts to maintain stability, progress and consti tutional government. We accept with great pleasure as a member of our Confederation your honored State and in accordance with the action of the late Congress of the Confederate States, will immediately consumnate

t by executive proclamation, a copy of which is her with forwarded to you. I have only to add, that your action has filled with joy the hearts of thousands of your sons, who have here ore cast their lot amongst us, and gives new confiden o the cause of constitutional liberty.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant. R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION By the President of the Confederate States of America WHEREAS, on the 17th of May, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States passed an act, approved by me, which provides that the State of North Carolina shall be admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, upon an equal footing with the other under the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, upon the condition that the Convention of aid State, shall adopt and ratify said Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States. and shall transmit to the President of the Confederate States, before the re-assembling of Congress, through the Governor of said State, or some other proper organ, an authentic copy of the act or ordinance of said Conven-

tion so adopting and ratifying said Provisional Constitution, and that upon the receipt thereof, the Presiden shall, by proclamation annouce the fact : And whereas, the Governor of the State of North Carolina has transmitted to me an authentic copy of the ordinance of the Convention of said State, adopting and ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional Govern

ment of the Confederate States: Now, therefore I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, in virtue of the authorty vested in me by the act of the Congress above reci ted, do issue this my proclamation, announcing to all whom it may concern, that the State of North Carolina is hereby admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, and that the laws of said Confederate States are hereby extended over the other States composing the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1861. By the President. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS

R. TOOMBS. Secretary of State. The President announced Messrs. Galloway, Ruffin. Rayner, Barnes, Washington, Fuller and Shipp, as the committee on the resolution of Mr. Galloway, concernng suffrage, introduced on yesterday.

Mr. Badger introduced an ordinance providing the manner in which the ordinances of the Convention shall be authenticated. Passed its 1st and 2d readings. Mr. Biggs then moved that the Convention go into The year and nays demanded. The motion prevailed

-yeas 64, nays sl. Examining the Bottom of Wells.—It is not generally known, we think, how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern, or pond of water, by the use of a common mirror. When the sun is ship ing brightly hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of sight will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this means we have established the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw, or other small object, can be perfectly seen from the surface. It the same way one can examine the bottoms of ponds and rivers, if the water be somewhat clear and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shadowed buildings, so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the to the opening, and another to send it perpendicular to the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desired, and then reflected downward. We have used the mirrors with success to reflect the light around the field to a shaded spot and also to carry it from a South winder through two rooms, and then into a citer under the North side of the house. Half a doze reflections of the light may be made, though each mit or diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with this method try it, and he will find not only useful, but a pleasant experiment. It will northern perhaps, reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of a well which has been little thought of, but which may be familiar.

a fruitful source of disease, by its decay in the water. Journal of Agriculture. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.—New Orleans, May 3 -The America, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool,

advices to the 19th inst., has arrived at Halifar. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 19.—The sales the week foot up 47,000 bales, of which speculator took 9500 and exporters 10,000. The lower qualities have declined 1/4 and Middlings 1-6d. The sales
Friday were 10,000 bales. The market closed qui ment to the Constitution providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people.—Read, and on motion of Mr. Biggs, referred to the Committee apthe market closing dull. Fair Orleans is quoted at 8 a 914; Middling Orleans at 7 9-16.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs drooping. Provisions are steady. LONDON MONEY MARKET. - Consols closed at 9

· A PRIZE.—The Schooner Willett S. Robbins. Robt. Monroe, from the West Indies, bound to York, loaded with Molasses and Portsmouth last week by a part of Capt. Company, and has been ordered to Newbern, understand that the cargo will be stored there for the of the soldiers. The vessel, we suppose, will be sold.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, 29th in the soldiers.

"A beautiful day, Mr. Jenkins." "Yes, very ples indeed." "Good day for the race." "Race race?" "The human race." "Oh, go along with the state of the race." ifax moved to take up the ordinance stupid jokes; get up a good one like the one with the one yesterday to provide for the I sold Day." "Day—what day?" "The day ast of this State. Agreed to. Or- celebrate," said Jenkins; who went on his way rejoiched.